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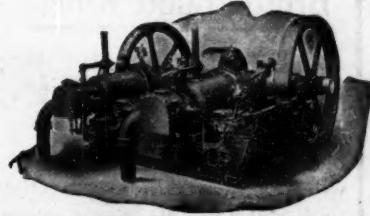
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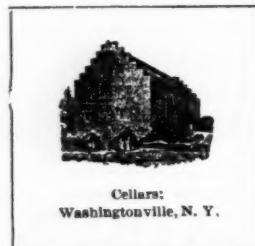
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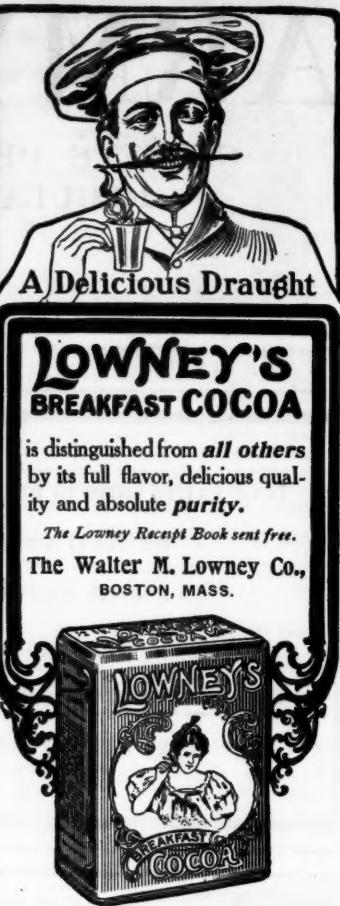
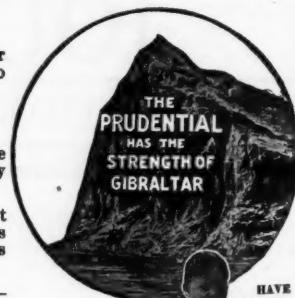
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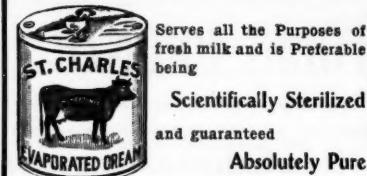
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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One result of the recent inspection of the Panama Canal Zone by a committee of members of both branches of Congress will undoubtedly be an agitation, during the present session, for certain radical changes in the system under which affairs in the zone are at present administered. As now conducted the government there is exercised by the President through representatives chosen by the War Department under an act which gives him a free hand in devising administrative measures. It is held by some of the Congressional visitors to the isthmus that this system is unsatisfactory, that it has caused serious friction and confusion and that it will have to be replaced with broader and more stable form of administration in order to obtain the needful security for life and property in the Canal Zone. The purpose of those who entertain this view is to have Congress enact specific laws for the government of the Zone and to reduce the size and powers of the Canal Commission in such a way as shall give increased authority to the Chief Engineer of the canal project. It is quite likely that the system now in vogue is not entirely adequate to existing needs and that important changes will have to be made before its operation will be satisfactory to all interests. Those changes, however, should be undertaken cautiously and in the light of a larger experience than has yet been obtained. The canal project involves an entirely new and highly complex experiment in administrative methods in which a single error in Congressional legislation might be far more serious than a dozen mistakes of executive judgment. The present Governor of the Canal Zone, Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., is an officer of great ability who may be looked to for a careful obedience to instructions given to him by the President through the War Department, and we have no doubt that his work is animated by an earnest desire to advance the best interests of all concerned in the canal enterprise. The difficulties he has to contend with, however, are so complex, that he should have time to make a practical test of his working methods, in order that needful improvements may be suggested by experience. To undo his work after so brief a trial and attempt to institute a new form of government by Federal legislation would be an extremely hazardous undertaking.

If an object lesson were necessary in the matter of protection, in the tropics, against malaria and the various fevers normal to those portions of the earth's surface, the experience of the marines now on the way to the United States from the Isthmus of Panama affords that lesson. These men have been exposed to tropical dangers for something over a year, and up to the day of their departure from Colon no climatic illnesses have been recorded as affecting the health of these soldiers, and it is not too much to say that no body of men of equal number has passed a similar period in a tropical climate with such a small percentage of sick. Heretofore the Isthmus of Panama has been the synonym for all that was unhealthy, malarious, fever-stricken, and the dreaded "Chagres fever" has been the bane of untold explorers and residents of these hitherto pestilential regions. Now, however, all is changed, and with the dreaded and dreadful malaria-bearing mosquito eliminated from the calculation the Isthmus of Panama is as innocuous to the white resident as any part of the world. Mosquito netting and hygienic water and food have wrought the miracle, and it but remains for the Army and the Navy medical corps to formulate the methods in use there to spread these benefits throughout the world. With due attention to methods ascertained to be protective in the tropics there need be no further dread of the yellow fever microbe. Intestinal troubles have, for many years, been eliminated from our

warships, wherever serving, through the instrumentality of distilled water, and now it seems that Chagres fever, malaria, yellow fever, and all the various death-dealing diseases of the unhealthy parts of the globe, are to give way to the methods adopted by American marines serving their country in the tropical belt of the Isthmus of Panama. Verily the war with Spain has been of vast and widening benefit. The object lessons taught by these men from the Isthmus deserve permanent record as showing an advance in medical science of a value impossible to over-estimate.

Doubtless the request of various great labor organizations that Porto Ricans be employed as extensively as possible in the construction of the Panama Canal will be favorably considered by the Secretary of War and others officially connected with the canal project. If the labor required for the canal can be drawn from the United States or its outlying territories it will certainly have preference over labor from foreign sources. There is a question, however, as to whether the Porto Ricans are adapted to the work required in canal construction. Medical officers of the Army report that they are generally anemic and physically inferior to the inhabitants of the other islands of the West Indies. If this is the fact, they would hardly do for the canal work, which will have to be performed under climatic conditions far less favorable than those of Porto Rico. It is to be hoped, however, that they may be found fit and that employment for large numbers of them may be found in Panama. Such an arrangement would be exceedingly helpful to economic conditions in Porto Rico which at present are far from satisfactory. The industries of the island are not flourishing as they should and any arrangement capable of affording an outlet for its unemployed labor would be most fortunate.

General Wood believes that with proper effort alfalfa and other forage grasses can be successfully grown in the Lake Lanao district of the Island of Mindanao, P.I., and with that end in view he has obtained seed of various varieties from the Agricultural Department for purposes of experiment. He is desirous that experiments on a large scale be authorized and material for the same furnished, in order that steps may be taken looking to the furnishing of forage for transportation animals, Cavalry and Artillery horses, etc. It seems poor policy to transport hay from the central portion of the United States to a country where vegetation is as luxuriant as it is in the Philippines, and where it is certain that nutritious and entirely satisfactory grasses for animals can be grown. It is believed that as soon as the adaptability of various grasses has been established, the inhabitants of the islands will take up the question and produce fodder equal to the demands of the market. Such a procedure would very greatly reduce the cost of the maintenance of transportation and mounted troops in the islands, and would add very materially to the income of the inhabitants. General Wood quotes the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, Major David Stanley, U.S.A., as favoring the establishment of a great stock farm in the islands for the breeding of draft, Cavalry and Artillery horses and pack animals. Speaking of Major Stanley's project, which has been submitted to the General Staff of the Army for consideration, General Wood says: "It is believed that the ideas embodied in his project are worthy of serious consideration and will tend to the development of industries in these islands which are now sadly lacking, at the same time furnishing the Government horses and animals raised in the islands and consequently thoroughly adapted to the climate here. The development of this plan will, of necessity, require considerable time, but it is believed that it should be encouraged. The result will be not only advantageous to the military establishment maintained in the islands, but will be a direct stimulant to the development of stock raising by the inhabitants. In the meantime, all horses sent to these islands should be mares, and an effort should be made to send only those of desirable type."

There is a growing belief among far-sighted leaders of public thought in England that the logical solution of the army problem will be found in compulsory military service, and that the adoption of that system will sooner or later be effected. The need of a large reserve force, which has had some measure of military training, appears to be universally conceded, the only difference of opinion being as to how it shall be created. It is pointed out by those who favor compulsory service that the system would subject its members to no hardship whatever. National needs, they contend, would be amply provided for by a system requiring boys of school age to qualify in marksmanship and undergo a certain amount of drill and instruction to imbue them with the spirit of discipline, alertness, and respect for authority. This training, imparted in brief annual courses for two or three years, it is held, would, in a little while, develop a large body of young men capable of effective service in time of need and enable the army to draw into its ranks recruits far superior in all respects to those now obtained. The Army and Navy Gazette, of London, believes that if such a system were adopted it would benefit the nation both mentally and physically, and that the enlistment period in the army could be safely reduced to two years. All that has been said with regard to the advantages of the proposed system in England will apply with equal force here in the United States.

Both countries are, however, afflicted with the delusion that compulsory military service is necessarily oppression, and that voluntary service is the ideal one for national defense. Jury service is compulsory, the payment of taxes is compulsory, the taking of personal property for public use is compulsory, attendance at public schools for secular instruction is compulsory, and why not then the training of young men for the public defense, which not only prepares them to do their duty as citizens in emergency, but gives them the life-long advantage of an early physical and moral training, which increases their capacity for successfully engaging in the struggle of life?

It is quite probable that the reorganization of the British navy and the consequent reduction of the British squadrons in American waters, together with the closing of dockyards and naval stations on the Canadian coast, may still further aggravate the differences between England and Canada over the question of Imperial Defense. Canada imagines that she needs a powerful naval defense for her coasts and is not only willing but insistent that it shall be maintained by England, and the other colonies take the same view. The British Naval Budget amounts to nearly \$200,000,000 and yet of that vast sum the colonies pay only about \$2,500,000, from which it will be seen that the colonies have decidedly the better of the bargain. They contend that the maintenance of the navy is largely a matter for England herself, that to protect her own trade she would need as large a fleet as she has to-day, even if the colonies were under another flag, and that if they are to help support the navy they must have a voice in controlling it. Both Canada and Australia have given notice that they will give no money for Imperial Defense, which is the navy, except on condition that they shall have a voice in its administration, and there the matter rests. In view of this situation, the reduction of England's naval effectiveness in American waters seems likely to provoke open displeasure on the part of the colonies and particularly in Canada where Sir Wilfred Laurier and his party may be expected to use it to the utmost to widen the estrangement between the Dominion and the crown. We believe that this redistribution of the British fleet is bound to exert a profound and disconcerting influence upon Canada's domestic policy as well as upon her relations to the empire.

An incidental feature of the Japanese military operations around Port Arthur—a feature which will hardly be overlooked by other nations—is the cordial feeling and the harmonious co-operation which have from first to last characterized the joint work of the army and navy. Admiral Togo, in reviewing the performances of his fleet, speaks earnestly of the "incomparably gallant" work of the army, and while General Nogi, commanding the land forces, has not yet spoken of the navy, we may be sure that he will have nothing less commendatory to say of the naval campaign. It is a significant circumstance that so far as the world is aware there has not been a single instance of friction or discord, either between ranking officers of the army or the navy, or between the services themselves. The Japanese campaign has evidently been conducted with a single view to success, and if there have been rivalries or controversies among those in command they have been subordinated to the high requirements of the common cause. In this respect the Japanese operations have been carried forward in unfailing conformity with the basic principles of military science, and they teach a lesson which other nations may study with profit.

In view of Russia's statement that conditions in the Far East make it impracticable for her to take part in a second peace conference at this time, and of the stipulation by Japan that if she joined in the conference it should take no action relative to the present war, the postponement of the gathering will cause no surprise. The circular letter of the American Government dated December 16 explains that the President has gone as far in the matter as he appropriately can and that with the acceptance in principle of his invitation by the great powers "the future conduct of the affair may fitly follow its normal channels"—in other words, that future correspondence regarding the conference should be carried on through the international bureau under the control of the permanent administrative council of The Hague. The American circular adds: "Although the prospect of an early convocation of an august assembly of representatives of the nations in the interests of peace and harmony among them is deferred for the time being, it may be regarded as assured so soon as the interested powers are in a position to agree upon a date and place of meeting, and to join in the formulation of a general plan for discussion."

A recommendation has been made by the General Staff of the Army that complete histories be kept of every regiment in the Army. It is intended that these histories shall be in addition to the regular returns from the organizations. The General Staff recommends that the regimental histories be kept during the year by the various regimental commanding officers or by some officer detailed by him for the purpose, and that they be sent to the office of the Military Secretary at the end of each year. It is probable that this recommendation will be approved.

The recent massacre of Lieut. Stephen K. Hayt of the Philippine Scouts and thirty-seven enlisted men of his command by Pulajanes in Samar, P.I., is another reminder of the extremely difficult conditions attending military operations in that island. The island is virtually without roads or trails worthy of the name and the interior is a tangled wilderness which is almost impenetrable by white troops. The campaign of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., in Samar in 1901, encountered its most serious difficulty in the fact that there were no highways over which troops could be expeditiously moved, the result being that Lukban, the insurgent commander, having a full knowledge of the few obscure mountain trails was able to evade his pursuers month after month. The expedition which Colonel—then major—Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., led across the island the same year underwent a similar experience and suffered untold hardship because of hard marching, lack of food and treacherous native guides. Since peace was established Samar has been the hiding place of many of the worst outlaws in the Philippines who have found in its mountain fastnesses a secure retreat from the scouts and constabulary forces operating against them. It is probable that if the island had passable roads this latest massacre, including an officer and nearly two score of enlisted men of the scouts, would not have happened. The whole affair is another count in the argument in favor of road-building, not only as an educational and business enterprise, but as a measure of safety for the military forces employed for police purposes in the island. The following cablegram relative to the affair was sent to the War Department on December 26 by the Governor of the Philippines: "With reference to your telegram of 21st inst., I regret to say that General Corbin's report of attack on and loss of detachments of scouts at Oras and Dolores is correct. Pulajanes have of late left west and north sides of Samar and become active on east coast, which is practically without harbor and very difficult of access during prevalence of the existing monsoon. Orders were given some time since to strengthen all detachments on the east coast, but unfortunately this was delayed by wreck and loss of coast guard boat carrying a hundred or more of the constabulary. The men were saved, but the delay in sending another coast guard boat to the rescue resulted in leaving these small detachments at Oras and Dolores isolated, and the consequent loss. All east coast stations have been heavily reinforced, and we are still sending men in by my direction. General Allen, Chief of Constabulary, left Manila two weeks since to take personal charge of affairs in Samar. I am still further reinforcing him with constabulary and am consulting with General Corbin, who, if necessary, will aid us with troops."

Although the British military authorities have formally announced the abandonment of their fanciful scheme of publishing a monthly to be known as the official "Army Journal," the project is still a matter of serious concern to those who organized it. The plans had been carried so far that several army officers had, at the request of the editorial managers, prepared articles for the first number of the journal, and these manuscripts have all been returned to the authors, not only without a hint of pay, but without even a word of explanation except the brief announcement that the scheme has been dropped. We learn from the Military Mail of London that some of the officers who were invited to contribute on approved subjects and who did so at considerable inconvenience to themselves are so indignant at the shabby treatment they have received that they are disposed to seek redress in the law courts. Should they resort to that course some interesting disclosures are promised as to the manner in which this absurd enterprise was organized and the purposes it was intended to serve. The abandonment of the undertaking is a good thing for the British government as well as for the army. There was about as much call for a military newspaper conducted by the government as there was for a military drug store or watch factory under the same auspices. The authorities might well expend the money they would have wasted on their Army Journal in subscriptions to the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*.

In an article, "Regarding Useful Information," published in the *Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers*, Comdr. Albert B. Willits, U.S.N., points out that in times like the present, when there are upwards of forty warships building in the United States, it is specially desirable that naval officers detailed as inspectors in charge of such vessels under construction, should keep in close touch with one another. By so doing, as he shows, the Government will enjoy the benefits derivable as to the comparative value of varying items in design, material, and workmanship, as well as the increased fund of information which would accrue from such an interchange of opinion. Commander Willits holds that there are many inspectors who are content with performing simply the routine work required by orders, and that often this work is not sufficient to occupy more than half their office hours. The inspector who is truly devoted to his duty will find, however, a vast amount of important work to do which is not prescribed in his orders, and his reports will contain information of permanent value to the Navy Department. What is needed is greater energy, keener and comprehensive investigation, and larger initiative on the part of inspection officers, together with greater

care in sifting and classifying data. "It is of the very highest importance," says Commander Willits, "that inspectors shall keep in touch with each other regarding the important features of constructive work coming under their supervision. The knowledge of the 'various practices' in shops and ships broadens their views and enhances the value of their services many fold, and is, more than all else, the best guarantee that the new vessels will have a minimum of defects. Visits to shipyards distant from their own, interchange of ideas and discussion of difficulties by direct correspondence, with sketches or prints to illustrate important points, would all assist wonderfully in this work of amelioration, and such means should be used freely. It would be a narrow view for any inspector to hold that it is to his credit to have more efficient devices and better arrangements on the ships he is supervising than are installed on other ships by competing firms. Rivalry in excellence of workmanship is a different matter, and should be encouraged; but the Government wants every possible benefit to be given to every new ship to secure the economy and effectiveness of its plant, and I am quite convinced that some steps towards establishing this fuller and freer interchange of information among the naval inspectors would directly and greatly redound to the benefit of the Navy Department, and establish, perhaps, a saner freedom of intercourse between the several builders."

While it is impossible, owing to the delay in shipbuilding, to determine with any definiteness what ships will be commissioned within the next year, the Bureau of Navigation expects that at least nine will be turned over within the year 1905 and must be officered and manned. These are the Colorado, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Galveston, Charleston, Dubuque, Paducah, Virginia. Just how many officers will be required for these ships and where they are to be obtained is a problem on which the Bureau of Navigation is now at work. A suggestion which is at present receiving the careful consideration of the Chief of the bureau, is that a reserve class of ships be created. In this class would be placed ships, which after being repaired, can be spared from the active list. These would be kept in navy yards ready for service at twenty-four hours' notice. A few officers would be regularly attached to these ships and a skeleton crew. From time to time, as ships become obsolete, they would be placed in reserve. Among the first ships likely to go into this class are the vessels of the Atlanta and Newark type and to it will be added as soon as they can be spared the ships of the Oregon type. This important matter will not be decided for some time yet.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has sent to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy for comment the bill he has drawn providing for the regulation of wireless telegraphy companies in this country. The Judge Advocate General is looking up the legal phases of the bill and as soon as he has passed upon it the measure will go to the Secretary for final approval and from there to the House to be introduced at the earliest date possible. The Marconi Company continues to send to the bureau long communications in the effort to draw the Navy Department into a discussion of the relative merits of Marconi and the other systems of wireless telegraphy. Marconi having refused to enter a competitive test, in the opinion of the Navy Department is not entitled to knowledge of the various facts which these tests developed about their customs and the skilful way in which Admiral Manney has avoided being drawn into a controversy on this point has the hearty commendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

It is expected that the new Navy Register for 1905 will be ready about the middle of January. The copy will be sent to the Public Printer Jan. 2. There will be no new features in this Register's makeup, but a striking illustration of the shortage of officers in the lower grades is to be seen from the fact that the Register will show but eleven lieutenants, junior grade. The senior rear admiral in the new register will be Francis J. Higginson; senior captain, Charles M. Thomas; senior commander, William W. Kimball; senior lieutenant commander, Clifford J. Bush; senior lieutenant, George F. Cooper; senior lieutenant, junior grade, Edgar B. Larimer; senior ensign, Charles P. Snyder; senior midshipman, Alexander H. Van Keuren. Few changes, if any, will be recorded in the relative rank of the naval constructors and civil engineers. In the Pay Corps the senior passed assistant paymaster will be Frederick G. Pyne, and the senior assistant paymaster James A. Bull.

The approaching retirement of Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, Paymaster General, U.S.N., raises the question as to his continuance in office after his retirement, April 5, 1905, and until the expiration of his tour of four years. So far as Admiral Harris personally is concerned his administration as Paymaster General of the Navy has been to the liking of the Secretary, but the pressure on the part of other applicants for the place is very great, and it may be that this will necessitate the following in this case of the usual custom of relieving an officer upon his retirement for age. Among those suggested for the place are Pay Director John N. Speel, Pay Insp. John A. Mudd, Pay Insp. Livingston Hunt, and Pay Insp. George W. Simpson, who was assistant chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts during the regime of Paymr. Gen. A. S. Kenny, now retired. It is probable that the Secretary will not make a decision in

this matter for a month or more, as the date of the retirement of the present Paymaster General is April 5, 1905.

At the Naval Observatory arrangements have been completed for the flashing around the world of a New Year's greeting. The system employed at the beginning of this year will again be used, and it is estimated that the telegraphic circuit of the world will be completed in ten seconds' time. The message will go a distance of twenty-five thousand miles around the earth's circumference and the flash will be relayed at each of the branch stations so as to reach all lands almost simultaneously. For about twelve thousand miles the message will be carried over the telegraph and cable lines of this country. Starting in Washington the message will go to San Francisco, Hawaii, Wake Island, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Singapore, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Port Said, Gibraltar, Plymouth (England), Nova Scotia, and thence to Washington again.

Paymaster General Dodge of the Army is already beginning to look around for captains of the line of the Army who would make good paymasters. Several vacancies will occur in the Pay Corps of the Army during the year 1905 because of retirements and expiration of tours of detail, and General Dodge desires that he have on hand an eligible list of young officers to fill, by detail, such vacancies. With this end in view General Dodge this week sent the following circular letter to the commanding officer of every regiment of Infantry and Cavalry in the Service: "Sir:—As it will soon be necessary to detail a considerable number of officers of the line for duty in the Pay Corps, I have the honor to request that you submit to the undersigned the name of one captain from your regiment for such detail, who would, in your opinion, make a capable and efficient paymaster."

The efficient manning of our newer battleships is now the problem with which the Navy Department must "wrestle" in the immediate future, and in view of the fact that several of the smaller craft have been in commission for long periods, and are in need of overhauling, it has been decided that, as we have already stated, the San Francisco, New Orleans, Atlanta, and Marietta, shall be placed out of commission and their crews and officers used to complete the complements of later and larger ships. Of the ships noted the Atlanta will probably not be fitted for recommission as a cruiser, but may be relegated to station duty at a naval station. She was first commissioned for sea July 19, 1886, and her speed and efficiency are not up to standard of to-day.

The General Staff of the Army made a report to Lieutenant General Chaffee, in which it is strongly recommended that service medals of bronze for officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who serve either in Cuba, the Philippines or in China, be immediately manufactured and issued. It is also recommended in this connection that both officers and enlisted men of the Army who receive such medals be required to wear them with their full dress uniforms. The General Staff desires that such Service medals be immediately issued to the Regular Army and that an appropriation be later obtained for their manufacture for officers and men of the Volunteer forces who are entitled to them. No action has yet been taken in this matter by General Chaffee.

Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has effected a rearrangement of the duties of his officers so as to provide for additional officers to be attached to his bureau. This bureau probably is the most overladen of any bureau in the Department now, because of the growth of the work in ordnance, due to the increase in ships and the daily addition to the number of ordnance problems. Lieut. V. O. Chase, who has long been the efficient Assistant Chief of Ordnance, upon the arrival of his successor, Comdr. John Hubbard, will be ordered to temporary duty with the special Ordnance Board, on which he will serve until his ship is ready for him.

A board consisting of five general officers, only two of whom will be members of the General Staff, is to be convened by Lieutenant General Chaffee to meet in Washington in January to select officers to fill the prospective vacancies in the General Staff of the Army. Several vacancies will occur in the General Staff during the coming year and it is desired to make provision for filling them immediately. This board will select officers to fill all vacancies likely to occur during the year.

An Army General Order, providing for the examination on March 14 next of candidates for detail as first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department, is in course of preparation. Under the law these vacancies are open to both first and second lieutenants of the line. The examinations will be held throughout this country and in the Philippines.

The Army Regulations are to be again amended. The new Regulations provided that inspections of military colleges at which officers of the Army were detailed as instructors would be made by the General Staff. This regulation is to be amended so that all such inspection will be made by direction of the division commanders.

The Technical World of Chicago for January publishes a handsome illustrated article by Secretary Morton on "A Young Man's Chances in the New Navy." The World makes the mistake, however, of introducing Mr. Morton, whose portrait it gives, as the successor of John D. Long, at which Mr. Moody may well exclaim: "Are we so soon forgotten?" In the same magazine Mr. Robt. G. Skerrett gives details, with illustrations, of the manufacture of smokeless powder at the Government Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md. Mr. Skerrett states the case very well when he says: "The smokelessness of the modern powder is the consequence rather than the direct aim of certain ends for which the chemist and the ordnance engineer were working. Smoke, as everyone knows, is evidence of incomplete combustion; and, when the old black or brown powders were used, but a trifle over one-third of their bulk was consumed in the generation of propelling gases: the two-thirds remaining were represented in smoke and inert or ineffective residue, which, together with the projectile, had to be driven out of the gun by the effective or active one-third. In other words, could the chemist find a properly combustible propellant—one that would be regularly and completely consumed within the gun—one pound of such an ideal powder would in effect be nearly equal to three pounds of the old brown or black powders. Apart from this saving in weight—implying, in turn, that a ship could, on a given weight, carry just so many more potential blows for an enemy—such a change would mean greater ease of handling, greater range for the gun, and much less stress upon the weapon for a given result, together with absence of the fouling common to all smoky powders. The solution of the puzzle lay in the adaptation of gun-cotton as a basis for a new propellant—the substitution of a homogeneous substance for the mechanical mixture of the past."

The statistics of the health of the British navy for 1903, just published, show a ratio of 831.57 per 1,000, a decrease of 29.56 per 1,000, as compared with the ratio for 1902, also a decrease of 48.06 when contrasted with the average of the last six years. The invaliding ratio of the total force—namely, 24.03 per 1,000—shows a decrease of 5.93 as compared with 1902, also a decrease of 6.94 in comparison with the average for the last six years. The highest invaliding date was on the North America and West Indies station. The death-rate per 1,000 was 4.19, a decrease of 1.73 per 1,000 compared with 1902, also a decrease of 1.49 when contrasted with the last six years' ratio. The highest death-rate appears on the East Indies station. The total death-rate (4.19) is the lowest recorded since 1856. The death-rate from disease alone was 2.79 per 1,000, which is .72 less than the previous year. The total force serving afloat in 1903 was 103,100. Of these 60,510, or 58.69 per cent., were between 15 and 25 years of age; 32,940, or 31.94 per cent., were between 25 and 35 years of age; 8,310, or 8.06 per cent., were between 35 and 45 years of age; 1,340, or 1.29 per cent., were 45 years and upwards. The total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick list was 85,735, a ratio of 831.57 per 1,000, being a decrease of 29.56 per 1,000. The average sick daily was 3,633.54, a ratio of 35.24 per 1,000, a decrease of .13 per 1,000 compared with 1902, and of 1.56 in comparison with the last six years' average. The total days' sickness on board ship and in hospital was 1,326,244, an average loss of service from disease and injury of 12.86 days for each person, which is .05 below the ratio of the previous year.

In the case of Capt. Charles M. Thomas, the test case before the Supreme Court of the United States involving the right to ten per cent. increase of pay on foreign service, the attorneys for the claimant, the Messrs. King of Washington, have filed an elaborate brief in support of the petition for rehearing which they have just now presented to the Supreme Court. They call attention to the fact that the Court has not only reversed the Court of Claims on the ten per cent. increase, but also has directed a dismissal of the petition in regard to the claim for mileage which the Court below allowed and from which the Government took no appeal. This is, of course, a clerical inadvertence, and will doubtless be corrected by the Supreme Court. The principal point of the petition is that the Court made a mistake in not allowing the ten per cent. increase. The brief in support of the petition shows the grave difficulties in a thorough understanding by even such a tribunal as the Supreme Court, of these technical questions of Army and Navy pay. For instance, the brief points out that the opinion of the Court says that the old Navy pay of a captain of the Navy is higher than the Army pay of a colonel, the Court saying that a colonel's pay is only \$3,500 a year and a captain's old Navy pay \$4,500. The Court entirely overlooked the longevity to which every colonel of the Army and every captain in the Navy is entitled, which makes the new rate of Army pay exactly the same as the old Navy pay of captains. Then they point out that the Court apparently makes a mistake in thinking that Navy officers at sea are paid fifteen per cent. more than Army officers. They call attention to the fact that the Court treats the ten per cent. increase as not "general Army pay," although when it was granted, two-thirds of the Army received it.

Beside pointing out these apparent misapprehensions on the part of the Supreme Court of the details of the pay law, the attorneys take the position that the Court did not correctly construe the effect of the ten per cent. increase if it should be held to be given to Navy officers. The Court seemed to think that, if allowed to officers of the Navy at all while at sea, it would have to be allowed to them even when in domestic waters if temporarily more than three miles beyond the coast. Attention is called to the fact that the Court of Claims denied a claim for cruising in domestic waters between San Francisco and Bremerton, and that the Supreme Court a few years ago, by an opinion of the same judge who wrote the opinion in the Thomas case, held substantially the same way on a similar statute. The brief contends that if the ten per cent. increase is given to the Navy, it will be given only to officers who are sent to foreign stations and would not go to officers of the North Atlantic and Pacific squadrons while off the coast of the United States. It is contended that the increase of pay was granted because of increased expenses incident to foreign service, namely, because officers have to

maintain themselves away from home and their families at home, and this reason for increase, if it is held, applies equally to the Army and Navy. A decision upon the motion will probably be made when the Court reassembles after the holidays. It is very unusual for the Supreme Court to grant a rehearing, but in this case some quite unusual reasons are shown why the rehearing should be granted, based upon apparent misunderstandings by the Supreme Court of the statute under construction.

That the enlisted men of the Navy did not want for a sumptuous Christmas dinner is evident from the menus which have been received at the Bureau of Navigation from several ships. The menu card on the Hancock was exceedingly attractive, a sprig of holly being on the cover. The dinner consisted of oysters, salted wafers, celery, pickles, roast young turkey, stuffed; cranberry sauce, giblet gravy; sugar-cured ham, new potatoes, green peas, Neapolitan ice cream, assorted cakes, mince pie, coffee, cigars and cigarettes. Equally attractive was the design of the menu card of the Illinois crew. The dinner on board this ship consisted of roast young turkey, stuffed with giblet sauce; celery, green peas, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce, plum pudding, mince pie, assorted cakes, nuts, fruit, candies, coffee, cigars and cigarettes. There was also served at the training station, Newport, a very satisfactory Christmas dinner along the general lines of those aboard the Hancock and Illinois, with perhaps even a greater variety of delicious edibles.

Enlisted men aboard the warships at the New York Navy Yard celebrated Christmas in good style. Although seventy-five per cent. of the ships' companies were on shore leave, no detail of preparation for fitting observance of the festival was neglected aboard the Texas, Illinois, Kearsarge, Minneapolis, Tacoma and the receiving ship Hancock. Course dinners, music and such other features of entertainment as could be supplied by the men themselves were the order on all the ships. Women friends and relatives of the bluejackets and marines trudged through the snow to visit members of the crew who had been unable to obtain shore leave.

St. Petersburg despatches of December 26 state that Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 2d U.S. Cav., and Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th U.S. Inf., who have been observers with the Russian army of General Kuropatkin in Manchuria, arrived in St. Petersburg on the date mentioned, and after completing their formal calls departed for the United States. They made the journey from Mukden to St. Petersburg in twenty-four days. The despatches state that both officers have personally seen much of the fighting, having been present at the battles of Wafangow, Liao-Yang and Shakhe. They express satisfaction with the treatment accorded them, but as they left the front under pledge not to reveal anything they had seen, they consider it would be improper to discuss the military situation.

Orders have been issued for docking the cruiser Columbia at New Orleans Jan. 12. The Navy Department has been besieged with communications from New Orleans for a ship to be docked there. The Department has also been much criticised because the Columbia did not go to New Orleans for Secretary Taft when the Secretary went to the Isthmus. As a matter of fact the Department is naturally cautious about sending large ships to New Orleans, and as the dock is of no real service to the Navy, it is frequently used to dock merchant ships. Pensacola is a more convenient place to repair ships and there is no doubt as to the depth of water. Most of the ships of the Training squadron will probably be docked at Pensacola.

Great as the pension burden in the aggregate really is, it is supported by conditions which make it easy to carry. In 1893, when the number of pensions was 966,012, and drew a total of \$161,774,372 from the Treasury, the outlay amounted to \$2.44 per capita of population, but at present the burden is only \$1.79 per capita, or about \$0.132 per thousand dollars of taxable property in the United States. Since the close of the Civil War, 2,980,495 persons have applied for pensions, and of these 1,826,069 have at one time or another been on the pension rolls. The greatest number on the rolls at one time was 999,446, in 1902. Since the Spanish war 86,752 applications for pensions have been made, 21,767 of which have been granted, requiring a total outlay to date of \$8,586,200.

The solar engine, which John Ericsson invented and gave to the public, so that no one could monopolize it, seems to be making its way in Southern California and Arizona, where the climate favors its use. By means of mirrors placed on an umbrella-shaped reflector the sun's rays are concentrated on a small boiler, the device being self-focused by means of clock-work machinery. Solar motors have also been successfully operated in Europe. The reflectors in the California machines are thirty-three feet in diameter at the top and fifteen feet at the bottom. The boiler holds one hundred gallons of water, or eight cubic feet of steam, and gives 150 pounds pressure, developing from ten to fifteen horsepower. Steam can be got up within an hour.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., has in all likelihood grievously disappointed his critics by preferring the detail as Inspector General of the Massachusetts National Guard to that of Adjutant General which he was urged to accept by Governor-elect Douglas. The reason assigned for General Miles's action is that he did not care to accept militia assignment that would place him in the position of drawing two salaries, one from the United States and one from the State of Massachusetts, and he therefore declined the post of Adjutant General under Governor Douglas, which has a salary attached, to accept that of Inspector General, which has no salary.

The New York Sun thinks it quite possible that if commercial rivalry should become rancorous, or if the earth hunger of Continental Europe, which has its eyes fastened on South America, should become irresistible, we might have to face the same coalition that forced the Japanese to unlock their grasp upon the Asiatic mainland. "That," it argues, "is a contingency which not

only may, but probably will, occur before the close of the twentieth century, unless we are known to be able to meet it in one of two ways—either by a navy so greatly distended as to make us able to cope with all of the three Powers named, or else by a defensive alliance with England, which would merely involve a stipulation that we should keep our sea power equal to Germany's. Such a stipulation would impose upon us a burden relatively light, for we are already the richest Power on earth, and are accumulating riches at an unparalleled rate, whereas Germany is already straitened from a fiscal point of view."

An interesting and timely presentation of the boundary dispute between Brazil and Peru, which has more than once threatened to involve those nations in war, is contained in a monograph published by Prof. John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, through the Knickerbocker Press of New York. Professor Moore's outline of the history of the controversy over what is known as "the Acre Territory," is highly instructive and contains much information not to be found in any other single publication. His work also embodies a discussion of certain principles of international law relating to boundary disputes, which is of special value to students of those questions.

The following candidates for the examination for assistant civil engineer in the Navy, to be held in New York, Jan. 9, have been approved by the Bureau of Navigation and will be allowed to take the examination: David H. Ray, Alexander Colt, Robert L. Burwell, R. H. Rice, W. G. Boardhurst, H. Steindler, Ralph W. Whitman, L. S. Hurlburl, W. P. Creager and E. Keys. This board has been appointed by the Bureau of Navigation to conduct the examination and will convene in New York Jan. 3 for a preliminary session: Civil Engrs. U. S. G. White, L. M. Cox, E. H. Brownell and F. R. Harris, with Asst. Civil Engr. J. S. Schultz as recorder.

Representative William H. Ryan, who returned to Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 23, from Washington, said he had arranged with Secretary of War Taft for another hearing on the proposition of establishing an Army post in the vicinity of Buffalo. Mayor Knight some time ago appointed General Welch, 65th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Louis L. Babcock, and others, a committee to petition the War Department to establish a post on the lake-shore not far from Buffalo. This committee will appear at the hearing which Representative Ryan has arranged.

After an interval of fourteen years another Naval Shipping and Fisheries exhibition is to be held at Earls Court in 1905, this being the centenary of Trafalgar. Admiral Fremantle, who is vice-president of the coming exhibition, has issued an appeal to all who possess naval relics of interest to communicate with the exhibition authorities. A panorama, showing a peaceable tour to French and other Mediterranean ports, has been planned, and this, it is expected, will be so managed as to make a pleasing impression upon French visitors.

At the request of the Midvale Steel Company the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy conducted a preliminary trial of a plate of the new armor which this company is manufacturing for the Government. The test was altogether satisfactory, but as it was for the Midvale Company and not a final Government test the bureau does not comment upon the test further than to say that it was satisfactory. On Dec. 30 a test of a seven-inch plate for the Bethlehem Steel Company was conducted at the naval proving ground.

Several of the younger officers of the Army have received rather sharp reprimands from the War Department for their failure to answer official communications sent them by the War Department. This neglect has, it is said in the office of the Military Secretary, become quite prevalent recently among some of the young lieutenants, and the Department has adopted a policy which looks to the trial by court-martial of the offenders. The first case of this sort to be tried is that of 2d Lieut. H. C. Evans, jr., 95th Company, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. H. A. Drum, 27th U.S. Inf., A.D.C., and inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of Colorado, in his annual report given in G.O. 26, Nov. 16 last, noted in our issue of Dec. 24, page 428, also gives some practical recommendations to increase efficiency of the enlisted men of the Army, by granting additional pay for marksmanship. The principal portions of these recommendations will be found in our issue of Dec. 10, page 362.

The administration of the police department by General Greene and Deputy Commissioner Piper has left at least one permanent mark upon New York city in the methods adopted for controlling traffic. Now, at the blast of the police whistle, the tide of car and vehicle travel will halt for a minute to let the tide through a side street pass, thus avoiding accidents and blockades. Blocks are a thing of the past and the street cars are able to run on schedule time, to the great comfort and convenience of passengers.

The English are much disturbed by the massing of Russian troops on the Afghan frontier, in view of the fact that with their improved railroad facilities the Russians can transport troops from the heart of European Russia to the Trans-Caspian line within a little more than a week.

A fire in the Randall Memorial Chapel at Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, N.Y., Dec. 26, damaged that edifice to the amount of \$50,000. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been a defectively insulated electric light wire in the bronze dome to which part of the chapel the flames were confined.

The contract for the construction of the new drydock at the Mare Island Navy Yard, was this week awarded to the Schofield Company of Pittsburg, Pa., for the sum of \$1,385,000. Work on the dock will be begun immediately.

PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS PROMOTED.

Now that the Senate has confirmed the nominations of officers of the Army on the retired list who served during the Civil War for advancement one grade in rank from April 23, 1904, and the Attorney General has held that such officers are entitled to pay for their advanced grade from that date, the question has arisen whether or not officers belonging to this class who died during the recess of Congress before their nominations could be acted on by the Senate shall not be put before the Senate for confirmation and whether their heirs are entitled to the increased pay of the grades to which they were promoted from April 23, 1904, to the date of their death. The Secretary of War this week submitted this question to the Attorney General for an opinion. During the recess of Congress the following officers who had been nominated to the next higher grade died: Col. Charles S. Stewart, Col. Charles M. Terrell, Major William Austine, Capt. Leonard Hay, Capt. Thomas E. Merritt and 1st Lieut. Henry B. Williams. The following is the interesting and important opinion of the Attorney General, to which reference was made in the JOURNAL of Dec. 24 upon which the Pay Department of the Army will pay veterans of the Civil War promoted during the recess of Congress, from the date of the passage of the act giving them promotion, April 23, 1904:

"Department of Justice, Dec. 22, 1904.

"The Secretary of War,

"Sir: I have received your reference and adoption of the Paymaster General's question of Dec. 17, viz: whether officers of the Army retired under the act of April 23, 1904, who were duly designated and nominated for promotion by the President for this purpose and were confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 16, 'to date from April 23, 1904,' are entitled to the pay of the higher grades to which they have been respectively nominated and confirmed from the date of said act, or from the date of acceptance of appointment after designation and notification, or from the date of confirmation, or from the date of acceptance of the appointment after confirmation.

"This question affects immediately the pay of numerous officers, and is therefore important; the Comptroller of the Treasury requests or concurs in the reference of the question to me, and it is proper, therefore, that I should respond.

"The law is the current Army appropriation act as cited above, and provides for pay of officers on the retired list, and for officers who may be placed thereon during the current year, and then proceeds. (The Attorney General here cites the paragraph of the Act of April 23, 1904, providing for the promotion of the retired list of officers who served with credit during the Civil War.)

"While the statute contains nothing within itself to indicate a retroactive effect, and confers no specific authority upon the President and Senate to give it such effect, nevertheless it speaks a present intention of Congress to confer rank and emolument for meritorious service upon those then entitled to the reward because of such prior Civil War service, and leaves to the discretion of the President the determination and designation of those who should be so advanced for retirement. The statute does not indicate any postponement of the reward beyond its date. The general rule is that laws speak from the date of their enactment, and where, as here, something remains to be done, not inconsistent, however, with a relation back when it is done, I think that the rule may be applied.

"In a case coming before the Comptroller of the Treasury for decision in which there was no requirement of concurrence by the Senate and therefore only the indication and force of the executive intention to give a retrospective right, it was held that the title to the advanced rank and pay related back to the date fixed by the President and the retrospective result was legal.

"Considering the nature of the case as manifestly bearing a liberal intent on the part of Congress, and as including only those who were clearly entitled to the benefits of this liberality at the date of the enactment of the law, depending on the exercise of the President's discretion, I find nothing in the language of the act or in any principle of law applicable to its construction which necessarily forbids the view that the discretion reposed in the President, followed by the concurrence of the Senate, may not legitimately confer promotions for this retirement purpose as of the date of the act. The nominations were made by the President to date from April 23, 1904, and the Senate confirmed with the rank of the office in various cases 'from April 23, 1904.' Referring, then, to the special group of such officers who have already been designated, nominated and confirmed as stated, who have either already accepted their appointments before confirmation, or have accepted the same since the action, or presently shall do so, I have the honor to advise you that they are entitled, respectively, to the pay of the higher grade to which they have been promoted from the date of the act, viz: April 23, 1904.

"That the amount appropriated may not exactly cover the sum needed for the current year, or annually thereafter, for all possible cases in which the executive discretion might be favorably exercised, is not conclusive against the construction of the law now announced. For obvious reasons resting in the number of officers concerned and the successive dates when the executive authority might be exerted, it is not to be supposed that Congress would undertake to work out precisely the amount required to meet the necessities on any theory of the law, either the one now adopted which fixes the beginning of the right as of the date of the act, or one which would postpone enjoyment of this or that of the later dates indicated in your question.

"Very respectfully,

"(Signed) W. H. MOODY, Attorney General."

INCREASE OF THE ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Artillery either needs increase or it does not; if it does, is it necessary to create this increase by cutting down either Cavalry or Infantry or both? We have hardly enough Infantry, and the Cavalry is not in excess of what we ought to have of that branch of the Service. If an increase of Artillery is decided upon, and nothing, certainly, has been more clearly demonstrated than this need, by the Chief of Artillery in his last annual report, why should not the Artillery officers who have had from thirty to forty years of faithful service in it, in fact all of them, be benefited by this

increase? Can we afford for the sake of saving a few thousand dollars to do a great injury to men who are unquestionably well deserving of their country? What would the Engineers say if it was proposed to increase that corps from the Artillery, for example?

Nowadays a great deal is expected from the Artillery, and the progress made by it is overwhelming evidence of the hard work it has put in for years in the accomplishment of this result. It is not in human nature for it, therefore, to remain silent at this time. What greater injustice could be perpetrated than that officers who for a life time have looked forward to advancement should be overslaughed by younger men coming into their arm of the Service with increased rank absolutely barring their seniors out of that just promotion to which they are clearly entitled?

Our War Secretary is certainly a man of too high a sense of justice and too broad experience to advocate (upon mature reflection) a scheme of increase which is bound to produce bitter disappointment, if not out and out demoralization, among a great number of public servants. Many of the Artillery officers who would be thus injured at this time by such legislation were also once before injured at the consolidation and reduction of the Army soon after the close of the Civil War, so that many of them were obliged to "mark time" from five to ten years, and in some cases for even longer periods.

In justice to the Cavalry, and Infantry also, one hears on all sides that they are far from anxious to enter into a field of activity entirely foreign to them. It might, indeed, as well be expected that the average civilian, taken at random from civil life, would be able to perform the duties of an Artillery officer, especially in the higher grades.

If it be true that all free American citizens have the undoubted right of expressing their honest opinions, this is respectfully offered, not in a spirit of criticism, but as an earnest appeal to those that are high in authority, and especially to Congress, that if the Artillery is to receive an increase, it may not be done to the detriment of its personnel.

AN ARTILLERIST.

NOT IN FAVOR OF SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your last issue "Selectionist" plunges right into his argument with the assumption that all we have to do to improve the efficiency of the Navy is to have promotion by selection from the junior grades.

Aside from any consideration of the injustice that may be done to individuals, I still doubt very much whether promotion by selection will be an advantage to the country. I still maintain that it is necessary before entering upon any such radical reform for the selectionists to prove their case, and to show that the efficiency of the Navy would be improved by the change proposed. Surely, after the revelations in the Dreyfus case and the recent exposures in the French Chamber of Deputies as to how selection for promotion works (or rather is worked) in the French army, there must be two sides to the question.

If, as "Selectionist" insinuates, our examining boards do perjure themselves, will not boards for the selection of officers for promotion do the same thing?

There is no service in which the selection for promotion idea is carried to such an extent as the Russian navy. Admiral Alexieff has been "selected" from one place to another all his life. He was "selected" so much that to further promote him they had to "select" him to a position outside of the navy, and he then promptly "selected" his country into a war which was a losing game for Russia before a shot had been fired. And we must not forget that if "Selectionist" had had his way the world would never have heard of Admirals Sampson, Phillips, Evans and Converse; that Lord Nelson himself would have had his career shut off in early manhood, and that the services of other good men in our Navy would have been lost to the country—men who have gotten out and done things, instead of sitting at their desk in Washington, dictating to their stenographers their criticisms of the working officers of the Navy, and explaining to the world how it all should be run.

Why did "Selectionist" select his juniors for his attacks? Why should the "men higher up" be relieved of all competition; why confine the promotion by selection to the list of lieutenants? Does a man cease developing his stomach on attaining the grade of lieutenant commander? After he reaches that grade is he sure to stay physically, mentally, and professionally perfect? Is the scheme proposed by "Selectionist" anything but a slight extension of the present system? At present all midshipmen are in competition with one another; he simply places the lieutenants in a similar position, and expects to revolutionize the efficiency of the Service. For if the Service is in the pitiable condition that "Selectionist" believes, it will indeed demand a revolution almost to get it somewhere within striking distance of efficiency.

Admitting that it is efficiency "Selectionist" is striving after, that selection of some sort is necessary, why would not this scheme be an improvement on the one he offers? Why not improve and extend the system now in vogue to the list of captains and commanders? An inefficient commanding officer may have an efficient ship, thanks to his heads of departments and watch officers; an efficient captain will have an efficient ship any way; if his subordinates won't do their work willingly, it is within his power to make them work. No one familiar with such matters will deny that a ship can be as its commanding officer wills. But is this the case with a watch officer? Does he have the opportunity to do things? Sometimes he does, but frequently he does not. No matter how hard he tries, no matter how much he worries or works, he finds his hands tied, unless the executive and commanding officer are as eager as he to make an efficient military organization out of the crew.

A lieutenant may go for years and, by force of circumstances wholly without his control, not have a chance to especially distinguish himself. This is not the case with commanding officers; they have the opportunity, the authority, the power—simply by virtue of their command rank. They can do as they please to bring their ship up to its state of maximum fighting efficiency. They can not plead lack of opportunity; they have the means and the power to show their fitness for further promotion.

Also every captain probably knows the relative professional ability of every commander and would feel competent to pass on it; likewise the admirals upon the captains. They would feel capable of doing this from life-long association, and from the limited number. But is there one lieutenant commander on the list to-day who knows the professional ability and reputation of every lieutenant?

"Selectionist" was right in the main when he enumer-

ated the reasons why men prefer the Service to a business career. But will men stay in the Service if the plan proposed by him is adopted? Will any man run the risk of spending his life standing watch? If the selection for promotion is made from the commanding officers it is a different matter, for in case a man misses promotion he knows that at least he will reach a position where the financial reward will compensate in some degree for his ruined life. And, if the thirty-year retirement is given the Navy, as is now given the Army and marines, he knows that if he is dissatisfied working under men years his junior he can retire and still not starve. Now by this plan if the Navy is so inefficient, and to make it efficient injustice has got to be done, won't we get the maximum amount of efficiency with the minimum amount of injustice? Or, to look upon it in another light, does the efficiency of the Navy depend upon the commanders-in-chief and the commanding officers, or upon the watch officers, that is, the lieutenants? When Mr. Morton and his associates started in to rehabilitate the Santa Fe Railroad, after its failure a few years ago, did they first discharge the incompetent engineers, conductors, etc., or did they first cause the removal of a few division superintendents, traffic managers, general passenger agents and other heads of departments? Don't you think it very probable their reforms extended from the top to the bottom instead of vice-versa?

It is well to mention Mr. Morton and his successful business career, it's good politics on your part; but on the other hand, I wonder how many incompetents Mr. Morton has been forced to keep in important and responsible positions, due to their financial or family connections. If he never had any such men he is indeed fortunate. I don't believe that any other manager of a large corporation can say so much. Also do you think it quite fair to compare the Service to a business corporation? In doing so are you not reversing the time-honored motto, "The country, the Service, the individual?" And again, do you think any corporation would treat old and faithful employees the way you propose? If a man is superseded in a corporation he has the privilege of resigning and accepting a position with a company engaged in a similar line of work. If a dissatisfied lieutenant, after a tour of duty at the War College, should resign and enter into the pay of another government, Germany for instance, what would be thought of him? As this is impossible, do you not think that your comparison between the naval service and a business corporation was a little ill-judged?

There are other things which might be said if we should pursue this analogy further, but don't you think it is about time to stop comparing the naval profession to that of a commercial career? It leads to too many unpleasant thoughts. In one a man can do things which are considered honorable, which, if done in the other, he would commit the most heinous crime a man can commit.

So while we may discuss "selection" in all its phases, is it not better for us to agree at the start to drop all comparisons between the Navy and the Santa Fe Railroad, even if the Secretary was its former vice-president?

LIEUTENANT.

THE VALUE OF THE BAYONET.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette.)

After the South African War there was a disposition to believe the old order of attack had changed entirely, that, in particular, the bayonet had lost its value, and that the decision of an attack must depend upon artillery and rifle fire alone. Even before the war the evident qualities of the new long-range magazine rifle, with its comparatively flat trajectory, had caused the bayonet to decline in military esteem, with the result that its use in training had become a matter of studied skill and an exercise of individual proficiency. The idea of the surging rush of men to the attack—of the combat corps—a-corps—seemed even for a time to have been lost. One eminent writer on the war declared without hesitation that an absolutely certain lesson was that, outside the artillery there was but one weapon in the world—the magazine rifle. Many soldiers recognized that this conclusion had been arrived at hastily, and the bayonet has since tended to resume its old place with new instructions as to its use.

There is abundant evidence that the weapon has been used in close action by both Japanese and Russians in the operations in Manchuria. In General Oku's despatch descriptive of the battle of Kinchau he said that his troops engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with pistol, sword and bayonet. Descriptions of later actions show that the bayonet has acted its former part, and in the fighting at Liao-yang it was employed with considerable effect in the attempts made to carry the Russian positions. General Kuropatkin reports, in regard to the fighting during the present week, that certain Japanese positions were carried in the night at the point of the bayonet. We cannot be surprised that this should have been so, for no one can ignore the behavior of human nature in the mass in moments of great moral and mental strain, causing men in the strenuous effort, the din and excitement of the charge, even if they be the best of marksmen, to shoot wildly. Where both armies are equal, says a writer of the Russki Invalid, rifle fire must be inconclusive, and, in the end, cold steel must decide. General Dragomiroff is well known to have long been an ardent advocate of the bayonet. When he recently said farewell to the Minsk and Volhynia Regiments, on their departure for the front, he used some striking phrases:

"Spare your cartridges, do not waste them. Do not fire to no purpose. Attention! Once more, spare your cartridges; spare them, spare them." In silence all goes well. Let the enemy shout, but do you rush in with the bayonet. May God grant your success with your bayonets. Brothers, strike hard! Remember!"

In China, during the Boxer outbreak, where our troops faced an enemy outnumbering them sometimes ten to one, the moral effect of the weapon was clearly seen. At long range and medium range the Boxers fired with some coolness, but as soon as our troops approached to close quarters and their lines of steel were seen, the enemy lost heart, their shooting became hopelessly bad, and, when the rush came, they either fled or were bayoneted where they stood.

Bids for the new drydock at the navy yard, New York, will be opened Dec. 31 in the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. This is the second time bids for this work have been opened. The contract was once awarded, but the contractor failed to sign his contract and forfeited his bid. It was not possible to determine the next lowest bidder, hence the re-advertisement.

Speaking of the bill for the improvement of the Medical Corps, now before Congress, the Baltimore Sun says: "The main purpose of the bill is to enlarge the Medical Corps and to offer better inducements to physicians of learning and ability to enter the Service. By dispensing with the system of 'contract surgeons' all this can be done at a trifling increase in cost. It has been found that skilled physicians, who are enjoying a good practice or who feel that they have a prospect for success in civil life, are reluctant to abandon the field in order to accept a temporary and not very alluring employment by the Government. With such an offer as can be made under the law, when a contract surgeon is desired, the Government is compelled to take what it can get. Military medical science has features distinctively different from any which the physician in civil life is likely to encounter and it seems to the civilian that it would be almost as absurd to temporarily employ a contract colonel to command a regiment as a contract surgeon to deal with the sanitary conditions of an encampment. Under the Surgeon General's bill, it is believed, the War Department will be able to employ in the place of the contract or temporary surgeon a corps of permanent and trained physicians who can make a study of the conditions they will be called upon to deal with. The bill offers inducements in the form of more speedy promotion by increasing the relative proportion of the higher grades. It in fact readopts the proportion of field rank that formerly existed in our Army and now exists in the Navy and in the armies of other countries. This change is believed to be essential to the enlargement of the corps, as the Surgeon General has been and is now unable to fill the present vacancies with men who measure up to the standard. Unless better inducements are offered it is manifestly useless to create more vacancies."

A report has been received by Gen. William Crozier, Chief of the Ordnance Department of the Army, regarding the examination of the boxes of blank cartridges supplied during the summer for use at the Army maneuvers in California and at Manassas, Va. Among the boxes of blank cartridges issued for those maneuvers two ball cartridges were found by inspection before issue to the troops, one at Manassas and one in California. The rules of the Ordnance Department for the packing of these boxes require that the initials of the packer must be on every box. In this way the packer who allowed a ball cartridge to get into one of the boxes supplied for the California maneuvers was discovered and he was immediately discharged from the employ of the Government. The box containing the ball cartridge found at Manassas was initialed, but the initials were not those of any packer of the Ordnance Department. To prevent any possibility in the future of a ball cartridge slipping into a box, the Ordnance Department will, in the future, carefully weigh each box. It has been found that the presence of one ball cartridge in a box makes a difference in weight of 237 grains. Recently all the blank cartridges stored at the Frankfort Arsenal have been examined and weighed and one ball cartridge found by the weighing process. The packer was discovered from the initials on the box and dismissed.

Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., Chief of Ordnance, has received reports of experiments and tests recently made at various arsenals and stations. A board of ordnance officers conducted experiments tending to the improvement of the bullet for the caliber of .30 rifle, by thickening the jacket and changing the form of the bullet to give greater accuracy at long ranges. It was reported from the Sandy Hook proving ground that a duck cover for the telescopic sight and sight parallel mechanism for six-inch D.C., model 1903, made at the Rock Island arsenal in accordance with suggestions from the proving ground, was received, tested and found entirely satisfactory. It is announced that the curb bits of the model proposed by Major E. St. J. Greble, Art. Corps, U.S.A., that were issued to the cavalry and artillery board at Fort Riley for test, are designed so that the cheek pieces of the bridle are attached to the bit by steel pieces which rotate on the mouthpiece and do not change the tension on the cheek piece during the use of the bit as a curb. A change has been made in the guard of officers' sabers. The new saber being manufactured at the Springfield armory will have the guard made of brass heavily nickel-plated, instead of German silver, which was found to be easily deformed because of its softness. In comparative tests held at the Watervliet arsenal of braided lanyard made of Italian hemp, and the service lanyards made of twisted cord, it was found that the braided cord was not as strong as the twisted lanyard, but it was considered strong enough for use in lanyards.

The London Times quotes an officer of the British Navy as predicting that the North Sea Commission will find that the action of the Russian Baltic Fleet in firing upon English fishing vessels in the North Sea was not wholly inexcusable, and that nobody is deserving of serious punishment. According to the Times, this officer says: "The opinion is strongly held by our own officers and the officers of other European navies that a fleet of warships at sea in time of war should not allow any war vessel it cannot identify as a neutral to approach it. It is generally held, too, that merchant vessels should be kept off unless they are known to be well disposed, for otherwise there is nothing to prevent a belligerent chartering a merchant vessel and doing a lot of damage with her to his enemy's fleet. No doubt the Russian commander thought two of his small cruisers which suddenly appeared were Japanese torpedo boats, and if he did think so, the only proper course was to fire on them. There is really nothing remarkable in cruisers being taken for torpedo boats, for there is not a navy in the world in which the same blunder has not been made. I counted sixteen authenticated cases the other day, involving the best navies in the world, the British and American not excepted."

Orders were issued this week assigning Capt. Robert L. Howze, 6th Cav., as commandant of cadets at West Point, to succeed Capt. Charles G. Treat, Art. Corps, who is ordered to his proper station. Aside from his obvious fitness for this position the assignment of Captain Howze to this important billet is understood to be in the nature of a reward for his excellent services in the Philippines. It will be recalled that Captain Howze

was tried, at the suggestion of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, then commanding the Army, for alleged cruelty in administering the water-cure to native prisoners in the Philippines. Captain Howze was acquitted of the charges, it having been proven that he was not even present at the post when the alleged offense was committed. His services in the Philippines as lieutenant colonel in one of the Volunteer regiments were of a high order of merit. Captain Treat, who has been relieved, has been on duty at West Point for over five years and his relief is due only to the fact that his tour of duty there is considered to have expired. His administration has been satisfactory in every respect.

Plans have just been completed in the Bureau of Equipment for the establishment of a chain of wireless telegraph stations which shall extend from Cape Elizabeth, near Portland, Maine, to Galveston, Texas, insuring a complete line of communication between those two points. In this way a ship will be enabled to go from Portland to Galveston and remain constantly in communication with the shore. The new stations include one in the mouth of Delaware bay, another at Diamond Lightship off Cape Hatteras, a third at Beaufort, N.C., a fourth at the Charleston Navy Yard, and a fifth on the upper Florida coast. There is already a station at Pensacola and one at Key West. Another will be established at New Orleans and one at Galveston, thus completing the chain. The Bureau of Equipment will advertise for bids for the work. The type of instruments to be used has not yet been decided upon.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, has put into practice a system of preliminary examination for enlisted men applying for designation to take the examination for second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. Eight enlisted men whose names have not been announced are now taking this examination at the Marine Barracks in Washington under the direction of Major E. K. Cole. The preliminary examination covers certain points which it is felt an officer should be grounded in before receiving his commission. No date for the next examination of candidates for the Marine Corps has yet been set, but it will probably begin some time about the last of January. Secretary Morton has already promised to designate several applicants, but the names will not be announced until the designations have all been made.

Under the caption of "Regulars will remain at fair until February 3." the St. Louis Globe Democrat of Dec. 27 prints the following: "According to War Department orders received at the World's Fair grounds yesterday, the members of the 16th Infantry, United States Army, are to remain on patrol duty at the Exposition until February 3. Under previous orders the World's Fair duty of the Regulars would have ended on Jan. 3. The Infantrymen, comprising eight companies, commanded by Colonel Price, are from Fort McPherson, Ga. It is the first detachment of Regular Army soldiers ever assigned to Exposition police duty, it is said. The organization came to St. Louis to replace the Jefferson guards, who resigned rapidly after the close of the Fair."

The new signal kit, for wig wag signalling, to be tried at Fort Wood, N.Y., and Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is in the form of a collapsible rod, which extended may be used as a staff for the signal flags. The rod is of Calcutta bamboo and in three sections, each twenty-three inches in length. This makes a compact bundle, the sticks being held together in a canvas case supported by a leather carrying strap. The rod is equipped with swivels, by means of which the flag may be attached and have so free a motion that it will not become wrapped around the staff in signalling as now so often occurs. Another great advantage is the lightness of the kit.

The following interpretations have been placed by the Chief of Staff on the circular recently issued from the War Department directing officers of the Army in Washington and vicinity to assemble at the office of the Chief of Staff on Monday, Jan. 2, 1905, and proceed thence to the White House to pay respects to the President. 1. General officers on retired list will accompany or follow general officers of General Staff of like grade on active list. 2. General officers of Staff Corps on retired list will accompany or follow general officers on active list of corresponding corps. 3. Generally, retired officers accompany or follow officers of their grade and precede officers of next lower grade on active list.

The Special Board on Ordnance is conducting tests at the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head, Maryland, with a new type of band for shells, which is broader than the old band and has a lip for checking gases. Thirteen shots with the new banded shells have been satisfactory, there being no tumbling of the shell. Whether the band is perfect has not yet been determined to the satisfaction of the board, but it is certainly a great improvement over the old one. Changes have also been made in the ammunition bags. The ammunition fits more snugly in the new bag and it is probable that an additional ignition charge will be inserted to insure immediate and thorough combustion.

Rear Admiral Barker, U.S.N., commander of the North Atlantic squadron, sailed Dec. 28 on the battleship *Kearsarge* from the New York Navy Yard for Hampton Roads. The battleships *Kentucky* and *Illinois* also sailed for the same destination from Tompkinsville. The battleship *Alabama*, lying in the North River, was held to await the arrival of stores. She will soon proceed to Hampton Roads. Repairs to the battleship *Texas* were completed Dec. 28, and she will be ready to proceed South by Dec. 31.

Second Lieut. Albert J. Mohn, 4th Cav., who complains of the manner in which he was recently tried by court-martial, will probably once more have to face a court-martial on the serious charge of insubordination and violation of Army Regulations in addressing a letter direct to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The War Department this week received the report of the

Inspector General's Department to the effect that the trial of Lieutenant Mohn was conducted in a perfectly just and legal manner and that the accused was given every opportunity necessary to prove his case. Charges have been prepared against Lieutenant Mohn for the second offense and he will doubtless be re-tried within a short time.

Spencer Miller, the inventor of the Marine Cableway for Coaling at Sea, writes asking us to correct a typographical error which appeared in his paper from which we quoted in a recent issue. It was stated that the stowage space occupied by the Marine Cableway (outside of the winches) is less than eight hundred cubic feet. This should have read two hundred cubic feet. In fact in the case of the U.S.S. *Illinois* it was 172 cubic feet exactly. It should be further stated that this space is taken from a compartment located below the water line of the ship. The error will be corrected in Mr. Miller's paper before final printing.

The question of mounted officers and the use of public horses is very fully considered in an order from the Department of Texas, appearing under our Army heading this week. The result of General Lee's plea for instructions from the War Department, concerning officer's mounts, is shown in the peremptory order that all officers under his command, requiring horses, should provide them by Jan. 25, 1905, or show a good reason for not doing so. Mounted officers, coming into the Department, will be allowed four months within which to procure private mounts. The order also gives information of interest to mounted officers ordered to and from the Philippines.

The fact that strict surveillance of the coasts is no longer required in the Philippines, is indicated by the striking from the Navy list of the *Basco*, *Gardoqui* and *Urdaneta*, hitherto stationed at the Cavite naval station. These little gunboats, which are of iron and were built at Cavite, were originally acquired by the Army and later were transferred to the Navy, and have been of considerable use for the past two or three years in patrol duty on the coasts of Luzon, but they are now in need of heavy repairs and it is considered that they are not worth the expense necessary to place them in good condition.

Three midshipmen, who were recently detected while trying to smuggle into the Naval Academy at Annapolis some holiday whiskey, have been ordered to the Santees for the remainder of the academic year. They have each been given one hundred demerits and will forfeit all privileges for the remainder of the academic year and will lose their September vacation next year. The names of the offenders are not known at the Navy Department as the official report has not yet come in. It is said, however, that the number of midshipmen guilty of this offense this year is far less than usual.

The retirement of Capt. L. P. Davison with the rank of major will cause a series of promotions in the Infantry arm. Capt. W. Y. Stamper is promoted to be a major, 1st Lieut. H. E. Knight to be captain, vice Davison, promoted and retired; 1st Lieut. C. E. Babcock to be captain, vice Stamper, promoted; 2d Lieut. Elliott Caziaro to be 1st lieutenant, vice Knight, promoted, and 2d Lieut. C. C. Jones to be first lieutenant, vice Babcock, promoted.

The War Department this week received the reports of the retiring boards in the cases of 1st Lieut. Charles C. Geer, of the Army Medical Department, and Capt. George H. Patten, 14th Inf. Both of these officers have been found physically incapacitated for further active service, and both have been recommended by Secretary Taft for retirement. The boards found their disabilities incident to the Service.

Quartermaster General Humphrey this week made a contract with the New York Shipbuilding Company for the construction of four 60-foot launches for harbor transportation work. These vessels are to be completed in about six months and will then be assigned to four different Artillery districts. They will be used as transport boats, for towing subcaliber targets and for the transportation of small detachments of troops.

The following appointments as chief machinists' mates, U.S.N., are announced by the Bureau of Navigation: Otto B. Kibele, Herbert E. Fish, George Grownay, Walter S. Falk, Barnett Bowie, James J. Cullen, Herbert J. Wiseman, John P. Richter, John L. Sanders, Fred Hobson, George I. Peary, John R. Burkhardt and John R. Likens.

The Secretary of War this week directed Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to build barracks on the isthmus for the marines stationed there. Admiral Walker was notified that the money for these barracks would come out of the appropriation for the Canal Commission.

The Military Secretary was advised Dec. 29 by a despatch from the Commanding General of the Northern Division of the departure on that date from St. Louis, Mo., for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of Company I, 6th Infantry, two officers and fifty-four enlisted men.

The board of five general officers appointed to meet in Washington on Jan. 30 to select officers for detail to the General Staff during the year 1905 will consist of Major Generals Bates and Gillespie and Brigadier Generals Bliss, Funston and Barry.

We reserve for another week comment on the report of Major General MacArthur on the California maneuvers of last summer, which has just been received.

In her eight hours full-power steam trial the King Edward VII, battleship, made a maximum speed of 19.2 knots and an average of 18.5 with a coal consumption of 2.16 lb. per I.H.P. per hour.

RETIREMENT OF ADMIRAL TERRY.

Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N., who was retired for age on Dec. 28, after a long and honorable record, was born in Kentucky and appointed from that State to the Naval Academy as acting midshipman, Sept. 28, 1858. Before his graduation he was ordered to duty at the navy yard, New York, for active service in 1861, and in June of that year until September, 1862, he was attached to the sloop Dale, engaged in blockading duty on the Atlantic coast. He was commissioned ensign in 1862 and was also on duty on the Wabash and Alabama, and was aide on the staff of Rear Admiral S. Phillips Lee. In 1863 he was on the steam sloop Dakotah, blockading the mouth of Cape Fear River, and was then on the flagship Black Hawk of the Mississippi squadron. He took part in the Red River expedition, and at Alexandria River he was placed in command of the transport Benefit with a detachment of fifty men and two brass howitzers, to carry dispatches and supplies to Admiral Porter. For his work on the transport he was commended by Admiral Porter in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated May 4, 1864, who said:

"I endeavor to do justice to all officers under my command, but have failed to mention the gallant conduct of Ensign Silas W. Terry on the expedition up Red River. He was placed on board of the transport Benefit to take dispatches to me at Springfield Landing. I had a field-piece and a twenty-four pounder howitzer placed on his vessel, and a part of the crew of the flagship to go to her. About fifty miles above Grand Ecore Mr. Terry discovered a battery of four guns facing down the river, on which he opened fire with his howitzers and steamed on. The battery opened a quick fire on him, striking the little vessel almost every time. The river captain of the Benefit was killed, together with three other men, but the little transport fought her way through and brought me the dispatches, which were important. Such cool and brave conduct gives promise of a good officer. I commend him to the notice of the Department." The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, advanced Lieutenant Terry five numbers in his grade "for gallant conduct on the expedition up Red River."

In May, 1864, Lieutenant Terry was appointed detail officer on the staff of Admiral Porter, and served in this capacity until the admiral was relieved at the close of the war, May 5, 1865. He was present during the operations of the naval force under Admiral Porter against Forts Fisher and Anderson, and at the capture of Wilmington, in February, 1865; afterwards in the culminating events in James River, and present at the fall of Richmond; accompanied President Lincoln and Admiral Porter when they entered Richmond the morning it was occupied by the Army of General Grant. Other duties included service on the Ticonderoga on the European station, executive officer of the flagships *Severn* and *Worcester* from 1871 until 1873; at the Naval Observatory from 1874 until 1877, and Naval Academy until 1880. While commanding the Marion on the South Atlantic station in 1881 he proceeded to Heard Island to rescue the crew of the bark Trinity supposed to be there. He rescued thirty-three of the bark's crew who had been wrecked in October, 1880, and just in time to save them from starvation. While on the way to Heard Island, Rear Admiral Terry stopped at Cape Town and rendered assistance to the English ship Poomah, which was stranded on the beach about ten miles northeast of the port. For this assistance Rear Admiral Terry received the thanks of the Colonial and English Governments. From 1884 until 1886 he commanded the training squadron. He commanded the Newark from 1893 until 1895, and was present under the command of Rear Admiral Benham during the insurrection in Rio. During the Spanish-American war he commanded the receiving ship Franklin, and in September, 1898, he was assigned to the command of the battleship Iowa. He was commandant of the Washington yard from 1900 until 1903, when he was placed in charge of the naval station at Honolulu, being relieved of that duty last fall by Capt. Henry W. Lyon. He was promoted lieutenant in 1864, lieutenant commander in 1866, commander in 1877, captain in 1893, and rear admiral in 1900.

Capt. Joseph E. Craig, U.S.N., who is advanced to the grade of rear admiral by the retirement of Rear Admiral Terry on Dec. 28, was born in New York, was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State Nov. 29, 1861, and was graduated in 1865 and assigned to the Monongahela of the West Indian squadron. Other assignments included service on the Portsmouth, South Atlantic squadron, Constellation, at the Naval Observatory, special duty as astronomer, North Pacific Survey, on the Narragansett on the Alaska, Pacific squadron, commanding Mayflower, Vandalia, Pacific station, commanding Palos on Asiatic station, and also the Concord. His last assignment was captain of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

U.S.S. PRAIRIE'S MASCOT DEAD.

Billy the goat, enlisted at Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 10, 1903, and entered upon a promising naval career on that date. He was loved by all his shipmates, and owing to his butting ways, became a good friend to all the officers. His record was one to be proud of, as he had been confined in the brig but once. It seems that at Gloucester, Mass., he was given shore leave, and returning to the ship late for mess, made his way to the galley and began helping himself to tin cans, etc., that were carelessly placed within his reach. The several cooks did not like his butting-in and placed him on the report for eating out of hours. He was brought to the mast; his punishment was fixed at three days in the brig on bread and water. His behavior had been exemplary after that. Upon the arrival of the Prairie at Port Royal, S.C., Billy was transferred with about 150 of his shipmates to the commodious barracks at that place and was allowed to wander about the yard to enjoy the sunshine and listen to the song of the mocking bird that never ceases to warble in that glorious clime. Billy seemed in his glory, and would romp with the boys, and was never missing at a baseball or football game. On the morning of Dec. 21, 1904, Billy failed to muster at quarters. The word was passed by the boatswain's mate, and a search for him began. He was found on the upper floor of the barracks, and appeared to be in great agony. At sick call the surgeon pronounced his illness one that baffled him, but said that with proper attention he would be all right in a day or so. When all hands were called the following morning, poor Billy lay cold, and it was readily discerned that

he had eaten his last tin can, and that the Prairie was without a "mascot."

Preparations at once were begun for his burial. A neat casket was constructed, tenders' hands lifted his lifeless body into it, the lid was sealed down, while all hands stood by paying their last sad tribute to their mascot. Then began the funeral march to the last resting place, a mound overlooking the river, and there amid the palmettos as the three volleys were fired, all stood by silently, while the words, "ashes to ashes, dust to dust," were spoken in a clear but trembling voice by one of his shipmates.

FROM HIS SHIPMATES.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A quiet home wedding took place in Indiana, Pa., Dec. 27, at the residence of Judge and Mrs. Harry White in White town, when their daughter, Mrs. Virginia White Hitchcock, was married to Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S.N. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Rogers, rector of Christ Episcopal church, assisted by Rev. Dr. George S. Holmes, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Speel is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. White and is well known throughout the country as a writer, having contributed to many of the leading magazines. The couple left Indiana for New York from which place they sailed for Europe Dec. 28. Out of town people who attended the wedding were Harry White, Jr., of Wheeling, and Mrs. Charles Deson of Pittsburgh, brother and sister of Mrs. Speel; Charles Deson of Pittsburgh, George Ross of Harrisburg, Mrs. Mary S. Boast, of Harrisburg, Alexander R. Speel of Washington, D.C., Mrs. William Lapsley, William Rodgers and Mrs. Chauncey Porter Rodgers, all of Corry.

Miss Margaret Howard Wagner, daughter of Col. Arthur Lockwood Wagner, U.S.A., was married to Capt. William Keefe Naylor, 9th U.S. Inf., at the home of the bride in Q street, Washington, D.C., Dec. 27. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Gertrude Wagner, as maid of honor, and Captain Naylor had as his best man Capt. B. P. Nicklin, 9th U.S. Inf. Both officers, as well as Colonel Wagner, who gave his daughter's hand in marriage, were in uniform. The other attendants were the little girls, Miss Mildred Wagner and Miss Elizabeth Stuart, who acted as ribbon bearers. The bride was prettily gowned in white chiffon, enveloped by a tulle veil, suspended by orange blossoms. A large reception followed which was attended by several hundred persons, among them Lieut. General Chaffee and his staff, all the officers being in dress uniform, giving a brilliant appearance to the scene.

Lieut. Robert L. Moseley, Philippine Scouts, and Miss Mae Schottmuller were married on Oct. 30 at Manila, P.L., by Father O'Mahoney.

Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, 8th U.S. Cav., and Miss Jean Curtis Appleby were married Dec. 20 at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. R. Appleby, of 1430 Thirty-third street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The Rev. Dr. Weiderman of the Woman's College, Baltimore, performed the ceremony. Lieutenant and Mrs. Van Natta will go to Fort Sill, O.T., after a visit to St. Joseph, Mo., the home of the bride's parents.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Edna Blanche Williams of St. Louis, Mo., and Dr. C. H. McMillan, contract surgeon, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Terry, N.Y. The ceremony will take place in St. Mark's English Lutheran church, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17, 1905, at 8 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Rich announce the engagement of their daughter, Charlotte Whitney, to Lieut. Thorne Strayer, 26th Inf., U.S.A.

A double wedding occurred in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Leavenworth, Kans., Dec. 21, when Miss Edna Stuart Brewster was married to Lieut. Jacob Arthur Mack, Art. Corps., and Miss Jane Gilson Brewster to Lieut. Clarence Hollister Knight, Corps of Engineers. The church was beautifully decorated in American flags and Christmas greens, and filled with a large assemblage from Leavenworth and officers and ladies from Fort Leavenworth. To the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march the bridal party entered the church as follows: First the little Misses Dorothy Gordon and Josephine Reny as ribbon bearers, followed by the vested choir of girls singing the bridal chorus. The eight ushers followed the choir as follows: Lieutenants Howell and Hannum, Earle and Rehkopf, Mitchell and Warfield, Howze and Gruber. Then came the bridesmaids—the Misses Dudley and O'Donald, Kierstead and Marke, of St. Louis, Nickerson and Stone, and the Misses Edwards, of St. Joseph. Master Edwin Brewster followed carrying the wedding rings on a white satin pillow. Miss Isabel Gratz Brewster, as made of honor, preceded the brides, who entered one on each arm of their father who gave them in marriage. They were met at the chancel steps by the grooms—Lieutenant Mack, with his best man, Lieutenant Davis, 9th Cav., and Lieutenant Knight, with his best man, Lieutenant Williams, Corps of Engineers. The betrothal service and the wedding ceremony were performed by the Rev. Frank N. Atkin, rector of St. Paul's. Immediately after the ceremony a wedding reception was given at the home of the brides to their intimate friends among the young people. The brides' gowns were white mouse-line de soie over white chiffon and silk, trimmed with rare old lace. They carried brides roses. The maid of honor's gown, as well as those of the bridesmaids, were white net over white silk. The maid of honor carried an arm bouquet of chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids wore large white tulle hats and carried shower bouquets of holly. Many beautiful gifts were displayed, the grooms each presenting his bride with a gold necklace and pearl and diamond pendant. The officers of the Engineer Corps at Fort Leavenworth presented Lieut. and Mrs. Knight with a large cut glass punch bowl and glasses, while the Artillery officers presented Lieut. and Mrs. Mack with a solid silver coffee urn. Mrs. Mack and Mrs. Knight are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. James Gilson Brewster, of Leavenworth, and have been very popular in social circles for the past two or three years. After a short wedding tour Lieut. and Mrs. Mack will sail for the Philippines with the 28th Battery, to which Lieutenant Mack belongs. Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, after an extended wedding journey in the South, will be at home at Fort Leavenworth.

General David S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Gordon announce the engagement of their daughter Cornelia Dean to Mr. Isaac Oliver Upham, of San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Wood and Mrs. Wood have issued cards to the wedding of their daughter, Miss

Katherine Thomas Wood, and Capt. Robert Henry Dunlop, U.S.M.C., at St. John's church, Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. James Talty have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Helen Talty, to Capt. Daniel J. Carr, U.S.A., Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 7:30 o'clock p.m., at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, Fourteenth street and Whitney avenue, Washington, D.C.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN FRENCH.

Quartermaster General Humphrey received a telegram from the Superintendent of Construction at the new Army post, Chattanooga, Tenn., saying that Capt. Howard W. French, Quartermaster in charge of construction at Chickamauga, was found dead Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, near the border of the Army post reservation. A subsequent telegram read: "French accidentally killed himself Monday." The accounts of Captain French are said to be in first-class condition, and General Humphrey speaks of him in the highest terms. Captain French, enlisted as a private in Troop I, 1st U.S. Cav., Sept. 7, 1892. He was appointed a second lieutenant, and assigned to the 25th Infantry, March 5, 1896; was promoted first lieutenant Aug. 15, 1898, captain, April 13, 1901, and assigned to 24th Infantry. He was transferred to the 4th Infantry in April, 1902, and detailed to the Quartermaster Department in June of the same year.

It was with great regret and surprise that the friends of Captain French, constructing quartermaster at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, heard of his sudden death, which is a great shock to the many in the Army who knew him. He was known to be in excellent health, which his five years in the Philippines did not seem to impair. It is inconceivable, they say, that he could have taken his own life, for he was looked upon as one of the most popular and at all times cheerful officers in the United States Army. He was a keen sportsman, and was regarded as one of the best horsemen and marksmen in the Service. The last six years of his life have been very active. He was in the first expedition to the Philippines, going there as aide-de-camp to General Hall, and saw all the fighting in and around Manila. He was subsequently detailed in the Quartermaster's Department, volunteering to remain in the Philippines two years after his regiment had come home. He returned with Major Aleshire from the Philippines about eighteen months ago, and came to Washington, where he visited friends, including General Humphrey and Captain Butt.

General Humphrey in speaking of him said it was inconceivable to him that his death was caused by anything except accident, that he had only recently seen him in Chickamauga, and that he was cheerful and happy, especially upon the completion of his duties there. General Humphrey believes he must have slipped on the ice, causing the discharge of his pistol. Captain Butt, speaking of his death, said: "I have not seen Captain French for nearly sixteen months, but it is impossible for me to conceive that he has changed sufficiently to cause his own death through morbidness or any other trouble. He was uniformly the most healthful-minded and cheerful man I know, and when others were despondent, he was invariably happy and hopeful."

Only last week officers received letters from him asking them to come down for the New Year holiday to help him celebrate the completion of the post and for a general good time. All letters received recently in Washington have borne the same hopeful, cheerful and happy tone, which makes any theory except that of accident untenable. Captain Crabb, who has recently been to Camp Thomas, stayed several weeks with Captain French, and says that he never saw him more buoyant or happy. Major Aleshire, with whom he served as assistant in Manila, said: "I have never known a more continuously happy and cheerful temperament, and he would be the last person in the world to suffer from morbidness or acute melancholia such as to cause him to kill himself. I look upon his death as due purely to an accident, for any other theory it would be impossible for me to hold."

Col. Clarence Edwards, head of the Insular Bureau, who served with Captain French in the Philippines, and who has known him subsequently, says he cannot for a moment hold the theory of suicide, knowing Captain French as intimately as he does and realizing his wonderful buoyancy of spirits and cheerful temperament.

"My own theory is," said Captain Butt, "that Captain French was out practising fancy shots with his pistol and accidentally received the wound. I have seen him often, and I know it was his custom to keep in perfect practice with the pistol, as he was proud of his marksmanship. He would lie down and shoot in all sorts of inconceivable attitudes, by looking glasses, over his shoulder, and knowing this predilection of his, I am forced to believe that it was through fancy marksmanship that he accidentally killed himself."

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Henry Belt Schroeder died Dec. 22 at his residence in Petersville, Frederick county, Md., in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was graduated from West Point as a brevet 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the 3d Inf., July 1, 1844; was promoted 2d lieutenant, June 18, 1846; 1st lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1847; and captain, May 31, 1857. He was a cadet at the academy with Gen. U. S. Grant, and was with General Scott through the war with Mexico, and for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, received the brevet of first lieutenant. He continued in active service in the Army until 1861, when, on account of his warm sympathy for the South, he resigned his commission and retired to private life and the care of his invalid wife and two young children, all of whom survive him.

Mrs. D. Sullivan, mother of Mrs. John L. Clem, wife of Colonel Clem, U.S.A., died at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 10, 1904.

Second Lieut. Stephen K. Hayt, of the Philippine Scouts, who was killed Dec. 16, in ambuscade by the Pulajanes at Dolores, on the Island of Samar, was born in New Mexico in 1880. Prior to his appointment as second lieutenant of the Philippine Scouts, August, 1903, he was a sergeant in Company A, of the 9th U.S. Inf.

Joseph W. Wallace, a life-long friend of Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., and who, it is said, served with him in the Civil War, died suddenly Dec. 26, in Worcester, Mass., aged seventy-four. He was born in Nashua, N.H., where he was city marshal several years.

Major Benjamin E. Brown, formerly comptroller of New Haven, Conn., and long commandant of the Governor's Foot Guard, died at his home, in New Haven, Conn.,

Dec. 27, of pneumonia. He was fifty-nine years old, and a native of England. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Mr. Alfred W. Coates, eldest brother of Brig. Gen. E. M. Coates, U.S.A., retired, died in New York city on Dec. 14, aged seventy-three years. The interment took place at Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The mother of Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 7th U.S. Cav., died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 24.

Mrs. Mary Rachel Beck Wales, wife of Major Philip Gray Wales, surgeon, U.S.A., and only daughter of Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Beck, 3d U.S. Cav., died at Marahui, Mindanao.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, mother of Lieut. James F. Carter, U.S.N., died at St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 18, 1904.

Mrs. Nellie Wrenshall Dent Sharp, widow of Major Alexander Sharp, died in Washington Monday, Dec. 26, at 9:20 p.m. She was a sister of Mrs. U. S. Grant. Her death leaves but one member of the Dent family living, viz.: Mrs. James Casey, of Washington. Mrs. Sharp's death will bring bereavement to a large number of Army and Navy families. Her eldest son is Capt. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Chattanooga. Her three daughters are married in the Army, one being the wife of Col. James S. Pettit; another of Capt. J. B. Bennett, adjutant, 16th Infantry; another of Capt. Dennis Nolan. Two sons, U. S. Grant and Louis Dent Sharp, live in Montana. Gov. F. D. Grant and Col. John Dent, of the Army, and Lieut. Baine C. Dent, of the Navy, are her nephews, and Mrs. L. E. Campbell, wife of Major L. E. Campbell, Q.M. Dept., retired, is her niece. She was born at Whitehaven, near St. Louis, on June 28, 1828. Major Sharp was postmaster at Richmond, Va., during reconstruction times and was afterwards marshal of the district of Columbia until appointed paymaster in the Army. He performed at the White House the duties now performed by Colonel Bromwell in presenting visitors to the President.

A cable despatch to the War Department from the Philippines announces the death of 2d Lieut. James W. Devall, 12th U.S. Cav., at Camp McGrath, P.I., on Dec. 23. His death was due to natural causes. Lieutenant Devall, 12th U.S. Cav., at Camp McGrath, P.I., on Dec. 18, 1898, serving until Jan. 4, 1900. He enlisted as a private in the 12th U.S. Cav., March 23, 1901, and rose to first sergeant and received an appointment as second lieutenant in the Army Oct. 17, 1902, and was assigned to the 10th Cavalry. He was transferred to the 12th Cavalry July 1, 1903.

Mrs. Anna Clarkson Mackenzie, wife of Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie, U.S.N., died Dec. 29 at her home, St. George, S.I., from heart disease, after an illness of but a few hours. Mrs. Mackenzie was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hewett Stevens. She was born in New York city and married Captain Mackenzie in 1872. No children survive. Funeral will take place Monday, Jan. 2, from Christ Protestant Episcopal church, New Brighton, S.I., with interment at Greenwood.

A. B. Weller, aged 22 years, a coal passer, U.S.N., died in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 21, from pneumonia following measles.

PERSONALS.

General Sternberg, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sternberg are located for the winter at the "Highlands," on Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.

Commander Albert B. Willits, U.S.N., assigned to duty in the Steam Engineering Department of the Navy yard, Norfolk, Va., arrived there on Dec. 21.

Ensign Lewis S. Cox, Jr., U.S.N., has been detached from the Marietta and ordered to the Brooklyn. This information was received by cable at the Navy Department Dec. 19.

Mrs. Barry, wife of Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., is passing this winter in Dresden, Germany, where her daughter, Miss Ellen Barry, is studying music, and Master Thomas Barry is attending school.

Capt. John F. Morrison, 20th U.S. Inf., who has returned to Washington, D.C., after spending three months with the main Japanese army and witnessing the capture of Liao-Yang, as military observer with General Oku, is preparing his report.

Mrs. J. Frank Dalton and daughter, Miss Elizabeth F. Dalton, are passing the winter with Mrs. Dalton's youngest son, Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 27th Inf., at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. They return to their home in Salem, Mass., about Feb. 1.

Mrs. William H. Chambers, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Edward Baldwin, Park avenue, Baltimore, Md., left Thursday, Dec. 22, for San Francisco, from whence she will sail Dec. 31 for Manila to join her husband, Dental Surgeon William H. Chambers, U.S.A.

Major Colin Powys Campbell, who has recently married Miss Nancy Leiter, Lady Curzon's sister, joined the Indian army in 1882, when he was 23. In the Chitral campaign of 1895 he was severely wounded in the famous defense of the fort. He won distinction in the Tirah war, and in the trying operations against the Khani Khel Chakkannis. Major Campbell has long been a popular figure in India, and it was at the Delhi Durbar that he first met his wife.

From League Island, Pa., Dec. 26, a correspondent writes: "The U.S.S. Massachusetts left here at noon Dec. 26 and went to New York for docking. Her chief engineer, Lieut. W. C. Cole, is reported as progressing rapidly and hopes that he will soon be able to leave the hospital are entertained. The Stringham and Katahdin are now lying in the reserve basin, where they were towed last week. The Florida expects to leave here on Thursday and join the squadron at Hampton Roads. She is in command of Comdr. John C. Fremont, U.S.N. The torpedo boat Hopkins will go into drydock to-morrow. Boatswain Eycyke, of the Denver, has returned from one month's leave at his home in New York State. The ward room officers of the Massachusetts entertained at a ward room dinner the officers of the yard before they left here."

President Roosevelt spent Christmas afternoon with his family at the White House and in the evening the family dined at usual at 7:30 o'clock. Only a few intimate friends were invited to share this dinner, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, and Lieut. Granville R. Fortescue, of the Cavalry, being among the number. Music was provided by an orchestra composed of members of the Marine Band. Besides the gifts which the President exchanged with members of his family, the usual large number of presents was received from persons in Washington and in other places. At least a large wagon-load of gifts has been brought to the White House.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles N. Barney, Med. Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Schuyler, N.Y.

Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th U.S. Inf., returned from the Philippines a few days since, is to undergo treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

The War Department is informed that on Dec. 18 Major W. F. Lippitt, surgeon, U.S. Army, at San Juan, Porto Rico, was elected vice-president of the Association Medica de Puerto Rico.

Major and Mrs. Hall gave a luncheon for Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., and his guests at Fort Myer on Monday, Dec. 26, and later in the afternoon they were entertained by Mrs. Magruder at a tea.

Dr. Joseph A. Guthrie, U.S.N., and his co-heirs to the Guthrie estate at Norfolk, Va., have consented to give the right of way over land they own to enable the city to build a bulkhead adjacent to the new hospital San Francisco and resumed his duties.

Mrs. L. M. Mitchell, wife of the late Second Lieut. L. M. Mitchell, 2d U.S. Inf., who was found dead in his quarters at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 17, 1903, is said to intend having a further inquiry made into the death of her husband. Circumstantial evidence at the time indicates that Lieutenant Mitchell committed suicide, but Mrs. Mitchell now suspects that he was murdered.

A very neat roster and menu of Christmas dinner, in the shape of a guidon, is issued by the 29th Battery of Field Artillery, on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The following are the commissioned and non-commissioned staff officers of the battery: Capt. Herman C. Schumm, 1st Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield, 2d Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, 2d Lieut. Walter Singles, 1st Sergt. Maurice McMahon, Stable Sergt. Joseph Karlke, Quartr. Sergt. Robert McIlroy.

Among the guests who recently registered at the new Grand Hotel, New York city, were the following: Gen. P. D. Vroom, U.S.A.; Gen. J. M. Bell, U.S.A.; Surgeon J. C. Pryor, U.S.A.; Capt. C. L. Bent, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. L. Mendor, U.S.A.; Capt. C. A. Martin, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. S. Hardin, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. A. Maybach, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. A. Anderson, U.S.A.; Lieut. George L. Wertenbaker, U.S.A.; Capt. R. E. Cahan, U.S.A.; Chief Gunner, T. B. Watson, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. A. Higgins, U.S.A.

Major and Mrs. John C. Gresham entertained at a very novel and delightful breakfast Christmas morning, at Fort Ethan Allen, in honor of the Misses Gresham and their guest, Miss Frances Cameron. An old-fashioned Southern breakfast was served around a Christmas tree, well laden with all sorts of pleasant surprises in the way of gifts and joyful expressions of greetings of the happy day. The guests were: Lieuts. Milton Holliday, Charles Burnett, Samuel Van Leer, and Francis Cameron. Major and Mrs. Gresham also entertained at a dinner party Christmas evening, among those present being Major and Miss Gale, and Lieutenants Baker, Burnett, Holliday and Cameron.

From Fort Logan, Col., Dec. 24, a correspondent writes: "Lieut. J. F. Siler, assistant surgeon, who has been on detached service at Fort Douglas, on account of a smallpox scare, rejoined on Friday. The officers and ladies of the post will attend the annual ball of the Denver club on Dec. 27. Mrs. George C. Safarane gave a tea last week at which everyone was present. Mrs. Bispham's tea last Wednesday was the next of the regular weekly teas. Christmas leaves for a few days have been granted to Capt. H. L. Roberts and Lieuts. D. W. Chamberlin, Fleet, Ball, Jackson, McNab, and Berereton. Col. A. L. Meyer and Capt. Robert Alexander, 11th Inf., of Fort Russell, Wyo., visited the post on Friday. They have been in Denver on a shopping trip. Capt. and Mrs. Workizer gave a reception to-day in honor of Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, 2d Inf., colonel, Philippine Constabulary, who is on a short visit to the post while in the States on leave."

A reception given at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by the officers and ladies of the 8th Cavalry to the officers and ladies of the 9th Cavalry at the officers' club on Thursday, Dec. 22, was one of the most brilliant given at that post during the season. The club was decorated with palms from the World's Fair grounds. The 8th Cavalry band furnished the music. Among those present were Major Gen. John C. Bates, Col. George S. Anderson, 8th Cav.; Col. and Mrs. George E. Head, retired; Col. and Mrs. Calif. retired; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fountain, 4th Cav.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Goodwin, 9th Cav.; Lieut. Col. L. W. Crampton, Med. Dept.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Kaufmann, retired; Lieut. Col. James Parker, Major E. J. McClelland, Major and Mrs. C. G. Ayres, 8th Cav.; Miss Emily Ayres, Major A. M. Davis, Sub. Dept.; Major Henry Kirby, recruiting officer, St. Louis; Major W. R. Johnson, Med. Dept.; Major T. E. Casey, Corps of Engineers; Major Thomas Cruze, Q.M. Dept.; Col. and Mrs. Dyer, Major J. A. Irons, Major George G. Gale, Major A. C. Hammond, 3d Cav.; Major D. DuB. Gailard, Capt. and Mrs. William M. Wright, 2d Inf.; Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Ladue, Corps of Engineers; Capt. L. P. Williamson, Med. Dept.; Capt. S. A. Cheney, Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Cornish, 9th Cav.; Capt. and Mrs. S. L. H. Slocum, 8th Cav.; Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 8th Cav.; Capt. and Mrs. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav.; Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Kilian, Sub. Dept.; Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton, 8th Cav.; Capt. and Mrs. John B. Christian, 9th Cav.; Capt. Otto Becker, Pay Dept.; Capt. and Mrs. Rush S. Wells, 8th Cav.; Capt. W. C. Cannon, Q.M. Dept.; Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf.; Lieut. and Mrs. Guy S. Norvell, 8th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. Osmon Latrobe, Jr., 8th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. P. H. McAndrews, Med. Dept.; Lieut. and Mrs. Sebring C. Megill, 8th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Cunningham, 8th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. Beauford R. Camp, 9th Cav.; Lieuts. Thomas B. Esty, 9th Cav.; J. H. Howard, 9th Cav.; J. V. Fecet, 9th Cav.; Alexander B. Coxe, 8th Cav.; Fred W. Palmer, Med. Dept.; E. L. Cox, 9th Cav., and Reynolds J. Powers, 8th Cav.; Dr. Ray J. Stanclift, 8th Cav.; Lieut. Alexander J. Mohn, 4th Cav.; Col. and Mrs. Thompson, Major and Mrs. L. P. Hunt, Col. and Mrs. Frank McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Hoxton, Capt. G. Soulard Turner, 7th Inf.; Gen. and Mrs. George H. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Scudder, Dr. and Mrs. John O'F. Delaney, Misses Thompson, Johnson, Lee, Whittemore, Lucile London, Janes, Greene, Daisy Powell, Lucile Choteau, Nichols, Sloan, Prince, Osborne and Lord, of Washington.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. James Robb Church, Med. Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 21.

A daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Flagg Jewell, was born to the wife of Lieut. James M. Jewell, 14th U.S. Cav., at Biltmore, N.C.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Tschappat are visiting Gen. and Mrs. Tulley McCrea at the Hotel Gordon, 16th and I streets, Washington, D.C.

Miss Lollie A. Severns, daughter of Chief Engineer J. A. Severns, Revenue Cutter Service, who has been quite ill at her home in Philadelphia, is now convalescent.

Col. W. H. C. Bowen, U.S.A., who has been in charge of the recruiting service in Buffalo, N.Y., for some time, but who was recently transferred to San Francisco, returned from Washington to Buffalo Dec. 24. His friends in Buffalo will be pleased to learn that he has received a leave for two months.

The following board of officers has been appointed to examine for promotion Major Henry C. Haines at San Francisco: Col. P. C. Pope, Lieut. Col. T. C. Prince, Lieut. Col. Geo. Richards and Lieut. C. H. Ellis, recorder. Major Haines will be promoted to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Colonel Reid.

The sick leave granted some time since to Midshipman Richard Wainwright, Jr., U.S.N., has, on surgeon's certificate of disability, been extended for a further period of two months. Much anxiety is being expressed at the continued illness of this young officer, and it is hoped that the further sick leave granted will be sufficient for his complete recovery. Midshipman Wainwright will spend his sick leave with his father and mother.

General and Mrs. Chaffee gave a Mother Goose box party at Washington, D.C., Dec. 24 in honor of their son, Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., and his friends from West Point, Cadets James Riley and J. M. Wainwright, who will be with them for the holidays. After the performance, the young people were entertained at supper by Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter, wife of Representative Porter, of Pennsylvania. At a dinner for the young people given by Mrs. Chaffee, Dec. 25, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was among the guests.

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Gen. George A. Custer Garrison No. 2, Army and Navy Union, gave its fifteenth annual military ball in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 21, some 500 guests being present. The music was furnished by the navy yard band, under the leadership of Reinhold T. Schulze, bandmaster, U.S.N. The grand march was led by Comdr. Gaspar Hurst and Mrs. Hurst, ably assisted by Capt. J. S. Long and Dr. C. E. Carroll, floor manager and chairman of the entertainment committee, respectively. There were present among the notables National Comdr. H. H. Henry, Adjutant General R. C. Paris, Inspector General N. J. Hackett, Special Inspector William Dubelbeiss, Adjutant William J. Bank, Congressman J. J. Fitzgerald, Congressman H. C. Glove and many officers from the navy yard. Then there were representatives from the Illinois, Alabama, Kentucky, Tacoma, Hists, Chattanooga, Massachusetts, Kearsarge, Hancock and from the United States Marine Corps from Fort Hamilton and Governors Island.

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A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. James Robb Church, Med. Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 21.

A daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Flagg Jewell, was born to the wife of Lieut. James M. Jewell, 14th U.S. Cav., at Biltmore, N.C.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Tschappat are visiting Gen. and Mrs. Tulley McCrea at the Hotel Gordon, 16th and I streets, Washington, D.C.

Miss Lollie A. Severns, daughter of Chief Engineer J. A. Severns, Revenue Cutter Service, who has been quite ill at her home in Philadelphia, is now convalescent.

Col. W. H. C. Bowen, U.S.A., who has been in charge of the recruiting service in Buffalo, N.Y., for some time, but who was recently transferred to San Francisco, returned from Washington to Buffalo Dec. 24. His friends in Buffalo will be pleased to learn that he has received a leave for two months.

The following board of officers has been appointed to examine for promotion Major Henry C. Haines at San Francisco: Col. P. C. Pope, Lieut. Col. T. C. Prince, Lieut. Col. Geo. Richards and Lieut. C. H. Ellis, recorder. Major Haines will be promoted to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Colonel Reid.

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A son was born to the wife of Capt. William Yates, 14th U.S. Cav., at Laramie, Wyo., Dec. 25.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. William E. Mickle, Jr., 1st Alabama Infantry, at Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. Sylvanus G. Orr, accompanied by her sister, Miss Freeman, has joined Lieutenant Orr at Fort Monroe.

General Heywood, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Heywood are at the Ebbitt Hotel, Washington, D.C., for the holidays.

Mrs. Joseph E. McWilliams of Chicago is passing the winter at Fortress Monroe as the guest of her son, Lieut. C. E. N. Howard, Art. Corps.

Miss Hunt, daughter of Judge William H. Hunt, former Governor of Porto Rico, is in Madrid, Spain, with her uncle, Mr. Thomas Hunt, of New York.

Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greely will have a series of evenings at home during this season at their home, 1914 G street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Liscum, widow of Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, U.S.A., is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Borden in Washington, D.C., and they will be at home to their friends on Saturday in January.

Mr. Wynne Hoy, son of Pay Insp. James Hoy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hoy will pass this winter at 1213 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C. Pay Inspector Hoy, Mrs. and Miss Hoy are now in Paris, France.

Mrs. Carbaugh, wife of Major H. C. Carbaugh, U.S.A., is passing this winter with her mother, Mrs. Henderson, at her home, 1612 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C., and will be at home to their friends Tuesdays in January.

Col. John B. Rodman, U.S.A., passed the Christmas holidays with his daughter, Mrs. Barnhardt, wife of Captain Barnhardt, U.S.A., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will return to Washington, D.C., before going to his home in California.

Miss Etha Dahlgren, a grand-daughter of the late Admiral John A. Dahlgren, U.S.N., has gone to Philadelphia where she will be married to Dr. Rhett, and they will return to and make their home in Washington, D.C., where Dr. Rhett has a large practice.

The women interested in the Women's Army and Navy Relief Society gave a progressive encrue party at Washington Barracks, D.C., Dec. 29. Among the women who received and assisted in making the entertainment a success were Mrs. Chaffee, wife of the Lieutenant General, and Mrs. Gillespie, wife of Major General Gillespie.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant were given a dinner Dec. 29 at the National Arts Club, New York city, by several of their friends. Mr. Walter S. Logan acted as toastmaster. Besides the principal guests there were present Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph B. Coglian, Col. Edgar S. Dudley and Gen. James G. Wilson.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Col. Biddle Porter, U.S.A., is again at her home, 1732 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the winter, after passing the summer at her cottage at Bar Harbor, Me. The Misses Porter are with their mother, and are much admired at the Capitol. Miss Sallie Porter, the second daughter, will visit friends in Philadelphia and will later go to New York.

The Christmas dinner of the general mess at Fort Sheridan, Ill., proved an exceedingly enjoyable one, as can be judged from the following inviting bill of fare: Oyster soup, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, giblet gravy, mashed potatoes, oyster dressing, baked sweet potatoes, green peas, celery, plum pudding, brandy sauce, assorted pastry, chocolate cake, oranges, apples, mixed candy, bread, butter, cigars.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey entertained a brilliant company at dinner at their home in Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C., Dec. 29. The guests included the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches, Senator and Mrs. Newlands, Captain and Mrs. Wood and Commander Cowles.

It is probable that Rear Admiral Benjamin P. Lamberston, who was detached some time ago from the command of the South Atlantic squadron because of trouble with his eyes, will be appointed president of the Light House Board as the relief of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans when the latter succeeds to the command of the North Atlantic fleet upon the retirement next March of Rear Admiral A. S. Barker.

Colonel and Mrs. Bromwell gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Dec. 29, complimentary to Miss Helen Black, the debutante daughter of General and Mrs. Black. The other guests were Misses Alice Roosevelt, Pauline Morton, Hagner, Marion Oliver, Margaret Hitchcock and Zadie Gaff and Captain Pershing, Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d; Captain Butt, Lieutenant Fortescue, Major McCawley, Captain Gilmore and Mr. Frederic Huidekoper.

The troubles of 2d Lieut. Paul H. McDonald, 10th Inf., who was recently placed under arrest in Washington by order of General Chaffee and sent to his post at Fort Lawton, Wash., for trial, are multiplying. The War Department was informed this week by the commanding officer at Fort Lawton that the Citizens National Bank of Washington, D.C., had notified him that a note of Lieutenant McDonald's for \$546 was overdue. An investigation will be made of this matter with a view to incorporating it in the charges already filed against Lieutenant McDonald.

In publishing a handsome portrait of Admiral George Dewey, taken a year ago, in its issue of Dec. 24, Washington Life says: "Admiral Dewey is one of those who are somewhat out over the burning of the Metropolitan Club, for it was a favorite rendezvous with him, and a place where he has spent many pleasant hours, and where he could often be seen by the curious, for he frequently sat at the window on the Seventeenth street side looking out over the prosaic brick and asphalt as if he had never known the episode that made him at once the greatest admiral our Navy has known in many years. At present Admiral Dewey is bending every effort toward making the forthcoming naval maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea a great success."

The board appointed to examine for promotion 1st Lieut. B. B. Woog, Marine Corps, has been in session at the Marine Headquarters, Washington, this week. It consists of Col. Allan C. Kelton, Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmann and Major Charles L. McCawley, assistant quartermaster. Lieutenant Woog failed a year ago, professionally and morally, in his examination for promotion. He was re-examined professionally and passed satisfactorily. In the meantime his moral qualifications were questioned and the board is now considering this part of his examination. In the event that Lieutenant Woog's request that certain witnesses be brought

home from the Asiatic Station to testify in his behalf is granted, the question of his promotion will be held up for a long time.

Miss May Phelps, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry Phelps, U.S.N., was one of those who enjoyed themselves most enthusiastically at the Junior League Ball in Washington, Life of that city says, and adds: "Mrs. Phelps is one of a group of Southern sisters. Mrs. Harry Kidder White is the wife of Colonel White, of the Marine Corps. Mrs. E. I. Brown is the wife of Capt. E. I. Brown, of the Engineers, now stationed at the Washington Barracks. During her husband's absence Mrs. Phelps and her daughter are living with Mrs. Brown at the barracks. Miss May is a debutante of the past season, but a debutante, who, however, made her entry without any special celebration. This was because her father had written home that, as he could not be present at his daughter's graduation, he wished the debut postponed until his return."

NOTES OF THE EASTERN WAR.

The sortie of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur Aug. 10 is described in the Marine Rundschau by an officer of the Russian battleship Czarevitch. The details of the injuries to his vessel, are of professional interest and value. One 12-inch shell struck the conning-tower on the starboard side, and, taking a deflected course, issued obliquely at the other side. The navigating officer and several others were killed and the compass broken. Another 12-inch shell struck the foot of the foremost between the upper and lower bridges, endangering its safety, and killing Admiral Wittoeft and about fifteen men, while Admiral Matusevitch, chief of the staff, and Captain Ivanoff were wounded. Another shell, probably a 12-inch, entered below the water line under the forward 6-inch turret, admitting water into the space between the outer sheathing of the hull and the continuation of the armored deck, which there took a vertical direction, constituting a bulkhead. The Rundschau has some comments upon the defective handling of the Russian fleet and its tactical failure. No Russian torpedo-boat has so far fired a torpedo, the boats having been used for mining and observation purposes. The Japanese also are not thought to have made the best use of their torpedo-boats, and there was failure on the part of the fleet in not cutting off the ships from Port Arthur. The Rundschau proceeds to argue against the exponents of the "Jeune Ecole" who are endeavoring to twist the lessons of the war to support their own theories. The writer of the article would like to know how Russian ships could have been blockaded at Port Arthur if the Japanese had not had battleships outside, and what would have been the case of Japanese transports if the Russians could have left the port. "The command of the sea belongs, in spite of mines, torpedoes, and submarines, to the powerful battleship possessing sufficient speed."

Apropos to the North Sea episode a Russian lady, Madame Novikoff, in the Westminster Gazette, declares that, during the troubles with the Boxers in China in 1900, a body of Russian sailors were fired upon by British sailors under the impression that they were Boxers, and two of the Russians were killed and several others wounded. For that act the British Admiral Seymour, Madame Novikoff notes, sent an official letter of regret and apology, and says the lady, "that British outrage had no further consequences."

It is the general conclusion that it is in their gunners and not in their guns that the Japanese have a superiority over the Russians. The Russian gun fires a projectile 25 per cent. heavier than that of Japan and having a range of about 1,500 yards larger, but the Japanese gunners are better range finders, better shots, more skillful in concealing their guns and selecting positions, and more indefatigable in overcoming difficulties than their adversaries. However, the Russians are improving and both sides have learned to use at the beginning only the number of batteries necessary to attain the object required in the preliminaries, while they hold the main force of their guns in reserve until they are informed as to the action of their adversary, and particularly as to the position of his guns. Great attention is devoted to the concealment of batteries, and on both sides the concentration of masses of artillery on a narrow front has been abandoned. Such concentration has for its object efficient command of the guns and concentration of fire, but its result is to reveal the positions and to make the artillery particularly vulnerable. Both Russians and Japanese, therefore, spread their guns over a larger space, and always use protected positions, their commanders often remaining on the flanks. A correspondent of the London Times with Kuroki's army, says that the most effective gun is the biggest possible gun compatible with the field artillery degree of mobility.

In one of a series of articles in the London Mail giving "The Inner History of the War," F. A. McKenzie, an experienced war correspondent, who was with Kuroki during the summer and autumnal campaign, sums up the chief dangers to Japan as follows: "The growing improvement of the Russian morale; the over-caution of the Japanese generals, and their neglect to follow up their victories fully; the heavy losses incurred by the Japanese in direct attacks; the fact that the Russians have now learned the surprise methods of Japanese attacks, and are prepared against them and, lastly, and for the moment least important, the failure of the Japanese to placate the Koreans.

Telegraphing to his government under date of Dec. 22, Admiral Togo says: "After 203-Meter Hill was occupied, as the result of a gallant and desperate attack by the besieging army, the bombardment of the enemy's squadron by siege and other heavy guns became effective. In consequence, the battleships Poltava and Retvizan were sunk, and subsequently the battleships Pobieda and Peresvet, the protected cruiser Pallada and the armored cruiser Bayan were sunk. The battleship Sebastopol escaped the land bombardment, left the harbor Dec. 9 and anchored near Chentao Mountain. She was attacked there continuously by our torpedo-boats and heavily damaged. The main strength of the enemy is completely crushed. Only a weak gunboat, the Otvashni, and several torpedo-boat destroyers remain afloat. Under the circumstances our combined fleet has been removed as unnecessary from the blockade of Port Arthur, which had been maintained since May 1. I have arranged for a closer watch for ships attempting to run the blockade and to watch the remnant of the enemy's squadron. During the blockade we suffered from the enemy's mines, both laid and floating on the high seas, and from dense fogs. The Miyako (unprotected cruiser), Yoshino (protected cruiser), Hatsuse (battleship), Kaimon (gunboat), Hiyeni (coast defence vessel) and Salyen (cruiser) were sunk and many gallant and loyal officers and men were

killed, but we succeeded in maintaining the blockade. When the enemy emerged from the harbor our fleet successfully engaged him and finally, with the valuable support of the besieging army, succeeded in crushing nearly all the enemy's squadron. Our second-squadron so heavily damaged the Vladivostok squadron that it has since been unable to leave port."

APPEAL FOR THE MEDICAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I would earnestly request that you make an appeal, and a strong one, in your columns, that the bill now before Congress for the relief and reorganization of the Medical Department of the Army be promptly acted upon. The trouble is entirely due to the relatively small number of the two highest grades, that of colonel and lieutenant colonel.

The following facts and figures show this up very plainly:

Ranking major.

Inspector General's Dept., Tutherly	Feb. 2, 1901
Judge Advocate Dept., Dodds	May 22, 1901
Quartermaster's Dept., Stevens	Feb. 2, 1901
Medical Dept., Davis	Aug. 11, 1896
Engineer Corps, Kingman	July 31, 1897
Ordnance Dept., Russell	Feb. 2, 1901
Signal Corps, Glassford	Feb. 2, 1901
Artillery Corps, Hoskins	July 1, 1901
Cavalry, McClelland	Feb. 2, 1901
Infantry, Williams	Feb. 2, 1901

It will be seen from the above that it has taken but two years to run through the list of majors and be at the top of the list, except in the Medical Department and Engineer Corps, in which it has taken respectively eight and seven years—about four times as long.

So much for a general view of the subject. As regards the relative position of the different branches of the Service it shows that the bill of Feb. 2, 1901, very materially benefitted all branches except the Medical Department and Engineer Corps, inasmuch as in all of the others those who received their majority through the bill are now in less than three years already lieutenant colonels, and in fact some of them colonels, whereas in the Medical and Engineer Corps it will be years before a similar promotion is obtained. In the Medical Department the ranking major of Feb. 2, 1901, will not be a lieutenant colonel until 1916—a period of fifteen years instead of less than three.

This looks to me like rank discrimination against the Medical Department.

Again, a glance at the relative rank list tells its own story. This shows thirty majors, Medical Department, before a single major of the line is seen. The thirtieth major is Raymond, and he stands fifty-seventh on the retired list. Ninety surgeons out of fifty-eight at the head of the list. In 1903 some twenty-six majors of the line that stood below Raymond were made lieutenant colonels, and in the present year some twelve more have been promoted over his head—from captain to lieutenant colonel in less than three years, and Raymond will not be a lieutenant colonel until 1918, some seventeen years, about three years before he retires for age.

At this rate pretty nearly all the present line captains will be lieutenant colonel before Raymond.

This shows an absolute stagnation in the Medical Department and especially in the higher grades, and readily explains why the vacancy in the grade of lieutenant cannot be filled and calls for urgent and prompt relief by legislation.

There are at present some forty-six majors in all branches of Feb. 2, 1901, which are shown as follows: Ordnance Dept., majors, 1, at head of list; Medical Dept., 14, twenty-two ahead of them on list; Adjutant General's Dept., 4, at head of list; Inspector General's Dept., 4, at head of list; Signal Corps, 2, at head of list; Quartermaster's Dept., 5, at head of list; Subsistence, 2, three ahead of them on list; Cavalry, 7, at head of list; Infantry, 6, at head of list; Artillery Corps, 0, head of list date July 1, 1901. Here again the gross injustice to the Medical Department shows out very distinctly and clearly.

The Medical Department is very shorthanded, as shown by the fact that some hundred and fifty contract surgeons are employed and also that during the recent maneuvers in September, 1904, nearly every post in the East was stripped of medical officers, many of them having to depend upon outside medical aid during that period.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL FUNSTON IN CINCINNATI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The people of the Queen city are fairly delighted with Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Never before has an Army man of any rank made so delightful an impression. He is all courtesy, chivalrous and full of good humor and geniality. He has responded magnificently to the welcome which pervaded the citizens, the shops and the very atmosphere.

"He is from Ohio, born near Springfield. Well, we might have known that," say the Cincinnati people.

"Well, he may have been born in Ohio, but he is altogether like a Kentuckian," the people from the Kentucky side insist.

"I was never in Cincinnati but once before in my life," said General Funston, "but I remember that time distinctly, although I was but two years and three months old. You may not believe it, yet it is really true. I was sitting on my mother's lap, I remember perfectly, at the car window, and spelled out the word 'Cincinnati.' General Funston then laughed one of his rare laughs that make one long for another.

"I really must have been a precocious boy, for I remember distinctly that I made my first proposal of marriage when I was seven years old. It was in the arithmetic class, and I leaned over to the girl I loved, who was nine years old, and who was behind the boy who was reciting and asked her to marry me, and she burst into tears and said wildly: 'I don't want to marry nobody!' I shall never forget the awful agony of that night, but all the terrors of war have never equalled it or blotted it from my memory. All that night I planned methods of suicide. It was ten years before I could propose to anybody again," added the general ingenuously.

When asked a question he gives you an answer direct; never repeats the question nor apologizes for his opinion, simply replies to you, without conceit or affectation.

"It looks to me," said he, when asked about the war, "as if a big sea fight was imminent. If Russia should be able to hold her own in that she stands an even chance

with Japan to win on land, where the decisive battles must be fought."

General Funston has come and gone, leaving a trail of good cheerfulness and brightness which will remain.

E. B. D.

HOW A CAVALRY MAN WOULD DO IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It seems from the statement of "An Artilleryman" in your paper of Dec. 17 that it is all over with five regiments of Cavalry, except the tears of rage on one side and of gentle regret on the other. My regret is tempered by a feeling of surprise that even an Artilleryman should presume to imagine that a Cavalryman could be placed in a position where he could not, with his horse-sense, wriggle. Of course with that sense we will all be drafted into the horse Artillery, but were it possible could I imagine myself cast up against, say the technicality of mounting a 13-inch gun at Egmont Key? Still at this moment with the emergency just thought of, my quick Cavalry brain and experience assists me. I would fall in the battery and ask for an ex-drayman. If they don't have them in the "Heavies" one would surely be among the orphans drafted from the Cavalry, and what is really essential, the gun would be therefore mounted.

A CAVALRYMAN.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Military Secretary is advised by cablegram from the Commanding General, Philippines Division, of the arrival of the transport *Logan* at Manila, on Dec. 28.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of Dec. 24, from the commanding general, Northern Division, of the departure on Dec. 23 from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for San Francisco, Cal., of the 28th Battery, Field Art. (three officers, 102 enlisted men). He is also advised of the departure from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 24, of the 26th Battery, Field Art. (three commissioned officers and 108 enlisted men).

The Military Secretary telegraphs the Commanding General of the Northern Division as follows: "Reference your telegram, twenty-ninth instant, Chief Staff approves request commanding officer, 16th Infantry, that regimental band be returned to Fort McPherson, Ga., and directs you issue orders accordingly."

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

S.O., DEC. 29, WAR DEPT.

The leave granted Capt. George H. Patten, 14th Inf., is extended twenty days.

Leave for three months and two days, from Jan. 30, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major David L. Brainard, commissary.

G.O. 194, DEC. 27, 1904, WAR DEPT.

I. Under the provision of Paragraphs 198, Army Regulations, names of seacoast batteries are announced as follows:

The names given to the batteries indicated are in honor of the following officers, the asterisk following the name indicating that the officer was killed in action:

Major Generals Erasmus D. Keyes, David Hunter, Amiel W. Whipple,* Frank Wheaton, William H. French, Israel B. Richardson,* William Alexander (Earl of Striling, Continental Army), George Sykes, Horatio Gates (Asst. A.G. died 1806), Henry Lee ("Light Horse Harry"), John B. DeKalb,* (1780), George Izard (d. 1828), David A. Russell.*

Brevet Major Generals, Alex. Hayes,* Edward N. Kirk,* Thomas A. Smyth,* Isaac I. Stevens,* Benjamin Lincoln (First Secretary of War), Samuel K. Zook,* Thomas J. Cram, Randolph B. Marey, Alex. B. Piper, Isaac Huger (d. 1797), John M. Brannan.

Brevet Brigadier Generals, George D. Bayard,* Elon J. Farnsworth,* Pleasant A. Hackleman,* William H. Lytle,* Henry Bohlen,* Edward P. Chapin,* Daniel McCook,* James C. Rice,* William P. Sanders,* George W. Taylor,* William R. Terrill,* Strong Vincent,* Thomas Williams,* Joseph Bloomfield* (d. 1823), Ferdinand L. Claiborne (d. 1815), Wade Hampton (Revolutionary War and 1812), Hugh Mercer* (d. 1777), John B. Hogan (d. 1845), James Moore (d. 1777), Francis Nash* (1777).

Brevet Brigadier Generals, Henry Burbeck (Revolutionary Army), James House (d. 1834), James Bankhead (d. 1856), Peter V. Hagner, Alanson M. Randal, Henry C. Hankhead.

Colonels, Francis S. Belton (d. 1861), John Hamilton, John Mendenhall, Lewis O. Morris,* James B. Many, J. Matthew M. Payne, Jacint Laval (d. 1822), George Crogan (d. 1849), La Reth L. Livingston, Patrick O'Rorke,* Henry W. Kingsbury,* Haldimand S. Putnam.*

Brevet Colonels, William Turnbull (d. 1857), Joseph Hind-Taylor (d. 1827), Constant Freedman (d. 1824), Cornelius W. Tolles.*

Lieutenant Colonels, Levi Whiting (d. 1852), Harvey A. Allen, Samuel H. Walker* (1847).

Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, John T. Greble,* Samuel S. Elder, Julius F. Heileman (d. 1836), George W. Yates,* Joseph P. Ash.*

Majors, John T. U. Rivardi, James Dalliba (d. 1832), Mahlon Ford (d. 1820), Guy Howard,* Alex. Trueman,* James Chester, Amos Stoddard,* (1813), James E. Powell,* Thomas T. Thorneburgh* (1879).

Brevet Majors, Orlando G. Wagner,* John R. Vinton,* (1847).

Captains, Lewis G. A. Armistead,* (1814), Edmund D. Smith,* John T. Hopcock,* (1813), Bogardus Eldridge,* Robert Catlin, John W. Gunnison,* Charles Mellon,* (1837), John Page,* (1846), Edwin Guthrie,* (1847), Lowell A. Chamberlin, William L. Murphy,* Frank F. Crenshaw,* Isaac Van Horne, Jr.* (1814), Augustus Quarles,* (1847), Henry Benson,* James H. Calwell.

Brevet Captains, William S. Maitland (d. 1837), Henry M. Campbell,* (1824), Manning Livingston,* Thomas D. Urmston,* William H. Warner* (1849).

First Lieutenants, Phillip Mason,* Edward A. Bumpus,* William B. Weir,* Justin E. Dimick,* Julius G. Ord,* William C. Neary,* John Valleau,* (1812), John Trevor,* Thomas A. Vicars,* Edward E. Downes,* Robert B. Mitchell.

Brevet 1st Lieutenant, Thomas D. Parker.*

Second Lieutenants, Satterlee Hoffman* (1847), William D. Pasco,* Robert Floyd,* Thomas Burnes,* Horace G. Hambrick, George A. Cooper,* Thomas Davis* (1847), Rudolph F. Ernst* (1847), Samuel B. Rathbone* (1812), Reuben S. Turman,* Thomas A. Wansboro.*

Brevet 2d Lieutenant, John L. Grattan* (1854).

Third Lieutenant, Elias Smur* (1814).

Surgeon, William S. Madison.*

Ensign, Elijah T. O. Flyng* (1814).

The specific batteries to which the foregoing names have been given will be communicated by letter to the division commanders.

II. Under the provisions of Par. 198, Army Regulations, names of military reservations are announced as follows:

The military reservation at Cow Island, Maine, Fort Lyon, in honor of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, U.S. Vols. (captain, 2d U.S. Inf.), who served with distinction dur-

ing the war with Mexico and the Civil War, and who was killed in action at Wilsons Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861.

The military reservation at Boston Neck, R.I., Fort Phillip Kearny, in honor of Major Gen. Phillip Kearny, U.S. Vols., who served with distinction during the war with Mexico, and who was killed while visiting pickets at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

The military reservation at Gardiners Point, N.Y., Fort Tyler in honor of Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler, U.S. Vols., who served with distinction during the Civil War, and who died Nov. 30, 1882.

The military reservation at Fort Baker, Cal., will be divided into two forts by the true north and south line running through Point Diablo. The eastern portion to retain the name of Fort Baker, and the western portion (known as Point Bonita), to be named Fort Barry, in honor of Brevet Major Gen. William F. Barry, U.S.A. (colonel, 2d U.S. Art.), who served with distinction during the Civil War, and who died July 18, 1879.

The new post established near Cloud Springs, Ga., adjacent to Chickamauga Park, Fort Oglethorpe, in honor of James E. Oglethorpe, founder and first Governor of Georgia, who settled in Savannah with 130 persons, Feb. 1, 1733, and was recognized as Governor until 1752.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 11, DEC. 23, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The officers of the Army in Washington and at Washington Barracks and Fort Myer will assemble, in full dress uniform, at the office of the Chief of Staff on Monday, Jan. 2, 1905, not later than 11:25 a.m., and proceed thence to the White House to pay their respects to the President of the United States.

The formation will be made under the direction of The Military Secretary, in the following order:

1. The Chief of Staff, General Staff officers, and other officers on the active list, according to corps and regiment as given in the Army Register.

2. Officers on the retired list, in the order of corps and regiment to which they formerly belonged, and following next after officers of the same grade on the active list.

The commanding general and general staff of the Militia of the District of Columbia are invited to assemble in the order named for officers of the Army, and to proceed to the White House in the order prescribed in the official program issued by the Secretary to the President.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 22, DEC. 23, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Monday, Dec. 26, 1904, and Monday, Jan. 2, 1905, being the days celebrated respectively as Christmas Day and New Year's Day, all military duty except necessary police and guard will, by direction of the Secretary of War, be suspended thereon.

By command of Brigadier General Carr:

JAMES N. ALLISON, Lieut. Col., D.C.G., A.A.G.

CIR. 14, DEC. 24, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

The attention of commanding officers is invited to the necessity of constant vigilance during the cold weather now upon us, in the care and preservation from injury through freezing of the plumbing and water systems at their respective posts, and all officers and men are enjoined to exercise every precaution to this end in order that the expense, annoyance and discomfort consequent upon carelessness or neglect in this direction may be avoided.

By command of Brigadier General Carr:

JAMES N. ALLISON, Lieut. Col., D.C.G., A.A.G.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 35, DEC. 27, 1904, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Publishes the proceedings of G.C.M. at the Army building, New York city, and subsequently at Fort Jay, N.Y., of which Major John L. Phillips, surgeon, was president, and Capt. Edward Carpenter, Art. Corps, was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Henry C. Evans, Jr., Art. Corps.

Charge: "Neglect of duty, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification I. alleged that Lieutenant Evans, Jr., while absent with leave from his post at Fort Hancock, N.J., under par. 3, S.O. No. 196, W.D., 1904, and having received on or about Aug. 13, 1904, while at Jonesboro, Ark., an official communication, sent by authority of the War Department, and in words and figures as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Governor's Island, New York city, Aug. 9, 1904.

Respectfully referred to 1st Lieut. Henry C. Evans, Art. Corps, Jonesboro, Ark., with directions to at once report to these headquarters what action he has taken or purposes to take in connection with this indebtedness.

By Command of Major General Corbin:

Signed: ALBERT TODD, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

did neglect and fail to make prompt answer and response to the official communication aforesaid.

This at Jonesboro, Ark., on or about Aug. 13, 1904.

Specification II. alleged that Lieutenant Evans, Jr., while absent with leave from his post at Fort Hancock, N.J., and having received on or about Sept. 9, 1904, while at Jonesboro, Ark., an official communication, sent by authority of the War Department, and in words and figures as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Governor's Island, New York City, Sept. 6, 1904.

1st Lieut. H. C. Evans, Jr., A.C., Jonesboro, Ark.

Sir: On August 16 last, certain papers relating to your indebtedness to the Fort Monroe Club, were referred to you at Jonesboro, Ark., for report; but the papers and the report have not been received.

The Department Commander directs that you return them at the earliest practicable moment, with explanation as to the cause of delay.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT TODD, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

did neglect and fail to make prompt answer and response to the official communication aforesaid.

This at Jonesboro, Ark., on or about Sept. 9, 1904.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the 1st Specification—"Guilty, but attaching no criminality thereto; except as to the words 'neglect and' and of these excepted words not guilty."

To the 2d Specification—"Guilty, but attaching no criminality thereto; except the words 'neglect and' and of said excepted words not guilty."

To the Charge—"Not guilty."

Findings—Of the 1st and 2d Specifications: "Find the facts as set forth, but attach no criminality thereto."

Of the charge: "Not guilty," and the court acquitted the accused.

General Grant, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "The prima facie case made out by the prosecution was combated by the defense through the medium of evidence much of which did not lend itself to the test of cross-examination and was not the 'best obtainable.' Whether testimony before the court by the writer of a letter and affidavit admitted in evidence, containing statements of fact and of expert opinion, would have modified the outcome, is matter of conjecture only, but as the case hinged on such subject matter it is regretted that the witness was not procured. Subject to the foregoing remarks the acquittal is approved."

CIRCULAR 30, DEC. 27, 1904, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The attention of all concerned is drawn to the provisions of A.R. 1904, with reference to surveying officers. Only experienced and discreet officers should be placed on the duty named.

Great care will be exercised that only property having absolutely no salable value is destroyed, except that covered by Paragraph 720 A.R.

Where there is any doubt in the mind of the surveying officer or the commanding officer on this point, the property in question will not be destroyed.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

ALBERT TODD, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 29, NOV. 23, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Publishes provisions governing instruction and contests in athletic exercises in this department.

G.O. 42, DEC. 19, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. Frederick K. Ward, I.G., having reported, is announced as Inspector General of the Division.

G.O. 43, DEC. 23, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Announces the necessary musters for the month of December, 1904, of the officers and men of the United States military establishment on duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

CIRCULAR 11, DEC. 19, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The following, received from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"As there seems to be doubt at some posts in regard to paragraphs 26 and 27, of G.O. No. 115, c.s., War Department, it is respectfully recommended that the following be announced to the Division Commanders, for the information of all concerned:

1. An officer who has been duly declared proficient in any subject in accordance with paragraph 26, G.O. 115, c.s., War Department, will be excused from further recitation in that subject, no matter whether new text books have been adopted or not.

2. The sole exception to the above is in the case of new drill regulations, in which, as set forth in par. 27, G.O. 115, c.s., War Department, all captains and lieutenants of the arm to which the new regulations pertain (unless detailed as instructors therein) must take the recitation course.

3. Nothing in the above should be construed as limiting in the slightest degree the power and duty of a Division Commander to take action, as provided in par. 28, G.O. 115, c.s., War Department, in the case of an officer reported by an inspector as ignorant of, or incompetent to perform, his military duties of any nature.

4. "Troops in Campaign" and "Field Service Regulations" are regarded as totally distinct subjects. A certificate of proficiency in the former will not, therefore, excuse an officer from recitation in the latter.

5. All captains and lieutenants taking the recitation course in new drill regulations under the provisions of par. 27, G.O. 115, c.s., War Department, shall, regardless of their length of service, take the examination in that subject.

The order in question would seem to be sufficiently explicit to be clearly understood; but it may well be to explain that in the opinion of this Division any officer who has once become thoroughly familiar with Army Regulations, Small Arms Firing Regulations, Minor Tactics, etc., may reasonably be expected to acquaint himself with any changes made in new text books on the subject, and it is desirable that an officer should be able to see an end to his recitation course, without going through an everlasting repetition of school experience. Drill Regulations alone are excepted, for the reason that the changes introduced by the adoption of a new manual may be radical, they must be learned without delay, and the subject furnishes a vital element in the daily life of an officer on duty with troops."

"WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Military Secretary's Office, Washington, Dec. 16, 1904.

By command of Major General Bates:

E. J. McClelland, Major, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 21, DEC. 17, 1904, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Publishes regulations for Non-commissioned Officers' Schools, prescribed in addition to those promulgated in G.O. No. 15, from these headquarters.

G.O. 22, DEC. 21, 1904, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

Second Lieut. James A. Higgins, 30th Inf., having reported, is announced as aide-de-camp to the general commanding.

MOUNTED OFFICERS AND PUBLIC HORSES.

CIRCULAR 38, DEC. 19, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The following correspondence is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

(Extract.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 25, 1904.

To the Military Secretary, War Department.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that several questions have arisen, upon which a decision is requested, as follows:

now transported on change of station in the United States, it will be held that mounted officers of organizations designated for Philippine service are especially excepted under Paragraph 1102, Army Regulations, from the requirements to keep private horses.

2. The exercise of a proper discretion under Paragraph 1102, Army Regulations, would warrant a department commander in extending to the officers mentioned the same privilege, as to the use of public horses, which is extended by Paragraph 1103 to captains and lieutenants serving with a field battery, always provided the public horses are available and that it be well understood that in case public horses are not available the duty of providing the mounts rests with the officer.

3. The preceding answer would govern in the matter presented in your third question. It is left to the discretion of the department commander, but Paragraph 1102, Army Regulations, may be taken as a guide in cases where horses may, with equal readiness, be supplied by the Government.

Very respectfully,

HENRY P. MC CAIN, A.A.G.

I. Pursuant to the decisions contained in Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the preceding letter, the Infantry Judge Advocate of the Department, Infantry Aide to the Department Commander, Infantry Regimental Adjutants, Quartermasters' and Commissaries (under four years detail); Infantry Battalion Adjutants, Quartermasters and Commissaries (under two years detail) and officers specially authorized to receive mounted pay under Army Regulations 1298, will be allowed to use public horses (of Quartermaster's Department) in the discharge of their mounted duties, "provided the public horses are available" for regular assignment to such officers, but "in case public horses are not available the duty of providing mounts rests with the officers" and such private mounts must be habitually available and suitable for the required mounted duty.

"No requisitions will be entertained to provide such officers with public mounts; but it is only when public horses are otherwise on hand and available without diverting them from public use that they may be assigned for this purpose."

Commanding officers will report at once to these headquarters the names of officers of the above designated classes under their command, who use public horses, and in the case of officers specially authorized to receive mounted pay under Army Regulations 1298—the nature of the duties they have performed requiring them to be mounted and date of authority therefor will be stated. Any subsequent changes will be specially reported when they occur.

II. As recent reports show that a number of mounted officers have failed to provide themselves with proper mounts, attention is again called to the plain requirements of that part of Paragraph 1102, Army Regulations, which prescribes that "Unless specially excepted by the Secretary of War all mounted officers will be required to keep the private horses necessary for the efficient performance of their duties." Attention was specially called to this matter five months ago by Paragraph 4, Circular No. 23, current series, from these headquarters. As this seems to have not produced the desired result the mounted officers concerned are reminded that there are probably unassigned horses in the Quartermaster's Department, which they might procure under Paragraph 1101, Army Regulations, and that fairly good riding horses are being vended by citizens in the vicinity of, or not remote from, the various posts in the Department.

All mounted officers coming within the requirements of Paragraph 1102, Army Regulations, with the exceptions stated in Paragraph I of this Circular, who have been serving or stationed in this Department since August 1, 1904, are hereby ordered to provide themselves with the necessary private horses on or before January 25, 1905, unless specially excepted by the Secretary of War or unless non-compliance has been clearly due to insurmountable obstacles; and any mounted officer who, on that date (January 25, 1905) has failed for any cause to comply with these orders, will render a special report through his commanding officer to these headquarters with full explanation as to such failure, and should the explanation not be deemed satisfactory by the department commander it will be forwarded to the War Department for file with the officer's efficiency report and such further disciplinary action will be taken as may be deemed necessary.

Mounted officers ordered to duty in the Department will be allowed a reasonable time, not to exceed four months from date of arrival, to provide themselves with the necessary private mounts.

Pursuant to the spirit of Paragraph 1, of preceding letter from the War Department, this order will not apply to officers of the staff corps, whose length of service in the United States renders it probable that they will be ordered to foreign service in the near future; but, on occasions of ceremony or other duty, these officers must provide themselves with proper mounts.

Post commanders are charged primarily with the execution of the requirements of this Circular and they will cause a copy of same to be furnished to each mounted officer under their command and will preserve of record the date when so furnished in each case.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for one month is granted Major Edward J. McClelland, General Staff. (Dec. 17, N. Div.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Major Wilber E. Wilder, U.S. Cav., A.A.G. (Dec. 19, D.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergeant William Smith, having been tried by a G.C.M. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for absence without leave and disobedience of orders, was acquitted. The acquittal is approved. (Dec. 9, D. Col.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Percy L. Jones, asst. surg., is relieved from duty on the transport Sumner, and will report in person to the officer in charge of the Medical Supply Depot, New York city, New York, for temporary duty pertaining to the inspection of supplies. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Contract Surgeon Clarence F. Dickenson is relieved from further duty with troops to enable him to avail himself of the leave of absence granted. (Dec. 16, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Contract Surgeon William J. Enders is extended eleven days. (Dec. 12, D.G.)

Sergeant First Class Ephraim Stevenson, H.C., will be discharged from the Army, under the provisions of G.O. 48, W.D., March 15, 1904. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

When the services of Sergeant First Class Earl F. Greene, H.C., are no longer required aboard the transport Sumner, New York Harbor, New York, he will be sent to Fort Jay, New York, for temporary duty. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Sergeant Louis C. Thuerling, H.C., Camp Philippine Scouts, Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, Mo., will be sent without delay to Fort Sheridan for duty. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William Van Heukereth, now at No. 20 Perine street, Dansville, N.Y., will report to the C.O. Fort Porter, N.Y., who will send him to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., not later than Dec. 31, 1904, for duty. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

The leave granted Dental Surg. Hugo C. Rietz is extended seven days. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

The leave granted Examining and Supervising Dental Surgeon Robert T. Oliver is extended fourteen days. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Jan. 10, 1905, is granted Contract Surg. C. W. McMillan, Fort Terry, N.Y. (Dec. 24, D.E.)

First Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, asst. surg., to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Jay

R. Shook, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon being relieved from duty with the 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts, St. Louis, Mo., is granted 1st Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, asst. surg. (Dec. 20, N.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, C.E., is extended one month. (Dec. 28, D.E.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Master Signal Electrician August Wall, Signal Corps, from further duty at Department of Dakota headquarters, to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 9, D.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Col. Martin B. Hughes, 1st Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for four months is granted Major Andrew G. Hammond, 3d Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William M. Nichols, 3d Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (Dec. 14, D.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Second Major Robert W. Lindenstruth, second squadron, 5th Cav., will proceed from Fort Wingate, N.M., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (Dec. 10, D. Col.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Capt. Robert L. Howze, 6th Cav., is appointed to be commandant of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., from June 15, 1905, to relieve Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, captain, A.C., from duty as such commandant. Captain Treat when relieved under this order will proceed to join his proper station. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

The leave granted Capt. F. H. Beach, 7th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 17, A.A.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 7th Cav., is extended ten days. (Dec. 12, D.G.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 1904, is granted Capt. Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson. (Dec. 19, N.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

The leave granted Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., ala-de-camp, is extended one month. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Philip R. Mowry, 15th Cav., is extended one month. (Dec. 27, A.A.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, A.C. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Richard H. Williams, A.C., in addition to his duties as Q.M. at Fort Caswell, N.C., will assume charge of construction work pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at that post. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. W. W. Hamilton, A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 15, A.A.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Dec. 27, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. F. R. Weeks, A.C. (Dec. 23, D.E.)

The following transfers of enlisted men are made: Sergeant Major Hubert H. Williamson, A.C., junior grade, now at Fort Flagler, Wash., to Key West Barracks, Fla.; Sergeant Major Edward J. Mitchell, A.C., junior grade, now at Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort Flagler, Wash. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 6, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Carroll Power, A.C. (Dec. 28, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1904, is granted Capt. Oscar I. Straub, A.C., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Dec. 14, D.D.)

Capt. John R. Procter, A.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will join his proper station. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 30, is granted 1st Lieut. A. J. Macnab, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Dec. 17, D. Col.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 29, is granted 2d Lieut. T. H. Brereton, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Dec. 17, D. Col.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 22, is granted 1st Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Dec. 10, D. Col.)

Leave from Dec. 22, 1904, to Jan. 4, 1905, both dates inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. William G. Ball, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Dec. 10, D. Col.)

Leave from Dec. 22, 1904, to Jan. 8, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. D. W. Chamberlin, 2d Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Dec. 17, D. Col.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

First Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d Inf., now at Fort Liscum, Alaska, will join his company at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, on the opening of navigation, 1905. (Dec. 9, D. Col.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Feb. 3, 1904, is granted Capt. Charles C. Clark, 5th Inf. (Dec. 23, D.E.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Col. James Regan, 9th Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Second Lieut. George C. Rockwell, 10th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., having been appointed battalion Q.M. and C.S. of the 2d Battalion of his regiment, will proceed to Fort Wright, Washington, for duty. (Dec. 13, Pac. D.)

First Lieut. Henry F. McFeely, 10th Inf., will join his station, Fort Lawton, Washington. (Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. George C. Rockwell, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 10th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Capt. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., from further duty with the Jefferson Guard, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, to take effect Jan. 1, 1905, and will join his proper station. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Jan. 3, 1905, is granted Capt. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf. (Dec. 20, N.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave to include Feb. 28, 1905, and to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty, is granted Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 13th Inf. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for five days is granted Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect between Dec. 20, and Dec. 26, 1904, is granted Major Silas A. Wolf, 19th Inf. (Dec. 10, D. Col.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWWET.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 10, 1905, is granted Capt. Irving J. Carr, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. (Dec. 19, D.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1904,

is granted Capt. Englebert G. Ovenshine, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. (Dec. 12, D.D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 204, c.s., D.D., as grants Capt. Englebert G. Ovenshine, 28th Inf., leave to take effect Dec. 22, 1904, is modified so as to take effect about Jan. 15, 1904. (Dec. 19, D.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1904, is granted Capt. William E. Welsh, 30th Inf. (Dec. 12, N. Div.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Drum Major Charles A. Covert, 22d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: Capt. Milton F. Davis from the 1st Cav. to the 10th Cav.; Capt. Malin Craig from the 10th Cav. to the 1st Cav. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following-named officers are appointed acting paymasters for service as such during the period of their detail as military attachés: Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav., Rome, Italy; Major John H. Beaton, 6th Inf., London, England; Capt. John J. Pershing, General Staff, Tokio, Japan; Capt. T. Bentley Mott, Art. Corps, Paris, France; Capt. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav., Vienna, Austria; Capt. William S. Biddle, 14th Inf., Berlin, Germany; Capt. Frank Parker, 15th Cav., Caracas, Venezuela; Capt. Andre Young, 9th Cav., Port au Prince, Haiti; First Lieut. Raymond W. Brewster, 9th Inf., Pekin, China; Capt. Charles Young, 9th Cav., Fort au Prince, Haiti; First Lieut. Raymond W. Brewster, 9th Inf., Buenos Ayres, Argentina Republic. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Major Jerauld A. Olmsted, is assigned to inspect the organized militia of the State of Iowa. The inspection will commence Jan. 2, 1905. (Dec. 20, N.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Wesley King, Philippine Scouts, is extended ten days. (Dec. 15, N. D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major William C. Brown, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Rigby D. Vaillant, squadron Q.M. and commissary, 3d Cav., will assemble at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Dec. 19 to examine into the qualifications of Squadron Sgt. Major Harry L. Short, 3d Cav., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (Dec. 14, D.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Capt. Odus C. Horney, and Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, Ord. Dept., is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., Jan. 4, 1905, to prepare an examination for lieutenants of the line of the Army who may apply for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORF—At San Francisco.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle, Nov. 23.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Sailed from Manila Dec. 27 for Nagasaki.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK—At New York.

LISCUM—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Arrived at Manila Dec. 28.

MCLELLAN—At New York.

SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—Arrived at New York Dec. 12.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 16. To sail for Manila Dec. 31.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P

in the post for the present. After the holiday season the board will reconvene in Washington. During its stay here the 7th Field Battery, which is equipped throughout with the new rapid-fire guns and the new material, has been placed entirely at its disposal. During the tests of the new methods of fire, about 1,900 rounds of shell and shrapnel have been fired, under varying conditions. Tests of the Semple tracer have also taken place at night under the board's supervision. The "School of the Soldier, Dismounted," and the "School of the Battery, Dismounted," have also been pretty thoroughly threshed over.

Lieut. W. F. Glassford, Art. Corps, departed for Las Vegas, New Mexico, on Wednesday, and will pass the holidays at 80 Douglas avenue, in that city.

The school for farriers and horseshoers will enter upon an entirely new departure on the first of the year. In the past, the clinical demonstrations have been too few and far between, as government animals, or rather the great majority of them, refuse to get in a condition where the services of veterinarians are required often enough to satisfy the needs of the school. So the school authorities recommend that horses of civilians, within a reasonable radius of the post, be taken for treatment, free of charge. The scheme has met the approval of the War Department and will go into effect within a few days.

Basket ball is now receiving the attention of those athletically inclined. Although the new gymnasium has not been turned over to the garrison for its use, permission has been granted by the commanding officer for those interested in the game to practice it there. Sergeant Flaherty, 20th Battery, and Sergeant Seeds, 8th Cav., both adepts at the game, are employed as coaches. It is hoped that a sufficient number will become interested so that a schedule of games may be arranged between teams representing the different organizations, during the winter months.

Three members of the 25th Field Battery were the victims of an explosion on Monday afternoon. That no men were killed seems almost like a miracle. The piece and limber of the first section, in charge of Sergeant Kelley, with five recruits and Corporal Smith, were en route to the Pawnee Flats. In the limber there were forty rounds of saluting powder of the common black variety. The limber had been cleaned and inspected only the day before and pronounced in perfect condition. The detachment had not proceeded over a thousand yards from the post when, from some unknown cause, the powder exploded, sending Corporal Smith and Recruit Ewing, who were seated on the limber, several feet alongside, to the ground. The drivers got the horses under control before they had run fifty yards. Although burned about the head and face, Sergeant Kelly brought his party to the post with all speed and the injured were taken to the hospital. Smith and Ewing will both recover, although it is feared that the latter will lose one eye. The top and near-side of the limber were entirely demolished, yet the near-wheel horse was hardly singed, while the off-wheel horse was burned almost to his shoulders on the left side. A board is looking into the matter. It is generally thought that some grains of the powder must have worked loose and through friction became heated and caused the explosion.

Lieut. E. T. Donnelly, Field Art., left Wednesday for New York city, on a twenty-day leave. While there he may be addressed at 141 Broadway. Major Granger Adams, Field Art., and his daughter, Miss Louise, are expected to join the post this week. Miss Adams recently returned from a European trip. Lieut. W. F. Morrison, Field Art., is at 27 Burlington street, Iowa City, Ia., for the holidays. Capt. J. C. W. Brooks, Field Art., was in the vicinity of Wakefield, Kas., hunting, one day last week. Mrs. Miller, of Paola, Kas., accompanied by her daughter, arrived in the post yesterday, to spend Christmas with her daughter, Mrs. Casad, wife of Lieut. A. F. Casad, Field Art.

The 25th Field Battery has erected goals on the north side of its barracks where aspirants for basket ball team honors practice daily under the coaching of Sergeant Flaherty.

As Christmas Day falls on Sunday, orders have been issued directing that to-morrow be observed, and on that day all duty save the necessary guard and police will be suspended. There has been considerable of an exodus on the part of many officers and enlisted men who are to spend the holidays at the homes of relatives or friends. Many of the organization have decorated their dining rooms in a very elaborate manner, while the menus offered are very tempting.

The Field Artillery Board is testing a saddle cover which has been added to the individual equipment of mounted men. The issue of this article of equipment is being delayed by the Ordnance Department, pending the result of the board's test.

Mr. B. P. Sparks, of the Q.M. Dept., post electrician, left for Chicago on Friday where he will spend Christmas with relatives. Lieut. L. W. Oliver, 8th Cav., squadron adjutant, who left the post early in the week for twenty days, is at Escanaba, Mich.

The new gymnasium is to be thrown open for the use of the members of the garrison on Jan. 10. Rules have been prepared by a board of officers appointed for the purpose, for the government of the institution. Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, 8th Cav., will be in charge of the instruction.

Mrs. R. H. McBlain and her son Jack, have returned to the post from an extended trip in the East, including a visit to her home in Washington. Mr. J. E. Weist, of the Quartermaster's Department, and his daughter, Allie, are spending the Christmas holidays in Detroit, Mich., where there is a reunion of the family. Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cav., and Mrs. Laurson, recently married at West Point at the home of the bride's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Mills, joined the garrison last week and are now receiving the congratulations of their friends.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 26, 1904.

Mr. Albert Wakeman, son of Major and Mrs. William Wakeman, is now welcomed home for the holidays, having arrived from Washington, where he is attending school. Lieut. Stanley Symmes Ross, of the Artillery school, Fortress Monroe, arrived here on Friday morning. He will visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Ross, of Fort Thomas avenue, during the holidays, and be much feted by his large circle of relatives and friends.

On Thursday morning General Funston, in company with Major Howe, 27th Inf., inspected the post. Lieutenant Moran, post quartermaster, and Lieutenant Brown, post adjutant, also accompanied the inspectors. General Funston complimented the men on their appearance and the appearance of their quarters. No parade nor review was held on account of the weather.

On Thursday evening Co. A, 9th Inf., gave a dance in the post gymnasium, which was a brilliant affair. Co. L made a fine host and the guests composed of all companies in the post and their friends, especially enjoyed the delightful occasion.

On Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Howe gave a reception in the officers' club, in honor of General Funston, largely attended by a brilliant throng of guests in gay spirits and holiday attire. Among the number were: Major and Mrs. Howe, Major and Mrs. Wakeman, Major and Mrs. Byrne, Chaplain and Mrs. Nave, Captain and Mrs. Saville, Captain and Mrs. Burt, Captain and Mrs. Rethers, Lieutenant and Mrs. Blanchard, Lieutenant and Mrs. McConnell, Lieutenant and Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Miller and Lieutenant Brown, Hawkins, Moran, and Whiting. General Funston left Thursday evening for Chicago.

General Funston was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Thrasher and Mrs. Woodward at the Queen City club on Thursday night. A re-

ception, which followed, brought about all the members of the club for presentation. It was all exceedingly merry and informal, and the general and the Army and all its officers and an occasional private citizen, were toasted in most hilarious fashion. General Funston created a delightful impression, and everybody who met him and those not so fortunate, are hoping that he will find it necessary to inspect Fort Thomas much oftener than once a year.

Christmas services were held in the post gymnasium under the direction of Chaplain Orville J. Nave. There were stereopticon views of Christmas scenes, exercises by the school, and a recitation by Miss Blanche Bomitz, of Palo Alto, Cal.

On Saturday night some bold and experienced burglars robbed the Fort Thomas postoffice of registered letters, stamps, and Christmas packages. No money was obtained, as a large sum on hand was securely fastened up in the safe, which was not even tampered with. So long as the midway resorts continue so near the fort, drawing the very scum of the earth to its locality, depredations may be expected, and the soldiers will be the sufferers. A six-mile law would solve the difficulty and bring security. What is so obviously a fearful nuisance calls for action on the part of the authorities at Washington. Desperadoes select Fort Thomas as a place for their crimes, thinking to place the blame on the soldiers, and they, as we have said before, are helpless and should be safeguarded by the Government.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1904.

Everything around the wharfs has a most warlike appearance, owing to the expected departure of the torpedo planters to southern waters. The torpedo planter General Henry Knox is under orders to proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., where instruction will be given in submarine mining; thence she will proceed to Forts Caswell, N.C., and Moultrie, S.C., where similar instruction will be given, after which the planter will return to the Artillery District of the Chesapeake to participate in the combined maneuvers. The torpedo planter Colonel George Armitstead will proceed to Fort Fremont, S.C. Key West Barracks, Fla., and Fort St. Philip, La., for instruction in submarine mining, and later return to the Artillery District of Baltimore in time for the maneuvers. The torpedo planter Major Samuel Ringgold will proceed to Forts Screven, Ga., Dade, Fla., and Morgan, Ala., for similar instruction, returning to the Artillery District of the Potomac for the maneuvers.

Major Arthur Murray, president of the torpedo board and commandant of the School of Submarine Defense, rejoined the post from detached service to spend Christmas with his family. He is expected to leave soon again for an inspection tour. It is understood that owing to the inclement weather during this season of the year he will inspect the posts in the South instead of as in the original itinerary as prepared by the War Department.

The children of the post had a most delightful time at the annual Christmas festival given for them by the officers and ladies of the post in the officers' mess on the afternoon of the 24th. A beautifully decorated tree and presents for each made shining faces predominate. Private Zemplen, of the 82d Company, enlivened the occasion with selections on the piano. The affair was in charge of Mrs. H. G. Bishop, who deserves great credit for its successful management.

Lieut. Lee Haggard, Capt. E. D'A. Pearce, Capt. Willard D. Newbill, Lieut. A. L. Keesing, Capt. F. E. Johnston, Lieut. A. A. Maybach, Lieut. W. C. Baker, Lieut. P. D. Bunker, Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Capt. M. C. Buckley, and Lieut. William Tidball, all Art. Corps have left the post on leave to visit their respective homes during the Christmas holidays. Capt. Harry F. Jackson, A.C., was a visitor at the post during the past week.

A very enjoyable leap year party was held by the officers and ladies of the post on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 22, in the hop room. Guests appeared in sheets and pillow cases, and altogether the evening was one that will not soon be forgotten.

Much indignation is felt by the personnel of the post over an article appearing in the New York papers of Tuesday last, in which appeared an account of an alleged riot of armed soldiers of the post, the destruction of property, and the alarming of guests at a hotel in the vicinity of the fort. The story from beginning to end was without foundation, and the garbled account published reflects little credit upon the reliability of the news resources of the papers that ran the sensational "fake" story.

FORT MONROE, VA.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 28, 1904.

Several pleasant functions have been given at the post lately, quite the most important of which was the grand ball given by the officers and ladies of the garrison at the Chamberlin Friday evening. The ballroom was most beautifully decorated for the occasion, with flags and streamers of red, white and blue bunting. Under a canopy of American flags stood the receiving party. Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts was becomingly attired in black lace, Mrs. William McNair in white mull, Mrs. Albert S. Cummins in white lace, Mrs. Ogden Rafferty in black, and Mrs. R. K. Cravens in pink silk. The "Army and Navy Forever," a military figure, was led by Capt. Frank Ferguson, and announced the opening of the ball. A delicious supper was served at midnight and dancing continued until three o'clock a.m. This is the first of a series of balls to be given at the Chamberlin in addition to the informal hops held weekly in the post hall.

Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Adams gave a progressive dinner to meet Major and Mrs. Albert S. Cummins. The table decorations were entirely in red and covers were laid for Major and Mrs. Albert Cummins, Gen. and Mrs. J. P. Farley, Major G. N. Whistler, Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, Major and Mrs. Lunde, Chaplin and Mrs. Charles Walkley, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Clifford C. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Kilbourne, and Lieut. and Mrs. Stonley D. Embick.

Miss Fugler, of Washington, sister of Lieut. Albert S. Fugler, of the Artillery school was a recent visitor on the post, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter.

Mr. Norman Bestor, of Washington, spent Christmas here with Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts.

Major Erasmus Weaver was here for several days last week.

Miss Biddle is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John D. Barrette. The Misses Barrette have returned to their home for the winter.

Capt. and Mrs. William C. Rafferty and children have arrived and are rapidly getting settled in their quarters.

Capt. and Mrs. Johnson Haggard and child are spending a month's leave with relatives in North Carolina.

Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence are entertaining Capt. Pence's mother during the holidays.

Christmas evening Lieut. and Mrs. R. K. Cravens, gave a charming dinner at the Chamberlin in honor of Mrs. William McNair, of Fort Riley. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlain, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, and Capt. Barnes, U.S.N.

The Christmas tree festival for the post children was held in the Administration building Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 27. The tree was prettily decorated with gold and silver ornaments, and many colored electric lights through the branches made it a veritable fairy land. The credit

of the decorations rested with Electrician Sergeant Bush, who did an immense amount of work to get the room in yuletide order. After singing several carols Santa Claus was announced and came rushing in amid loud cheering from the children. He spoke to everyone, performed many slight-of-hand tricks, and made the little ones have a jolly time. Each child received an orange, a box of candy, and all the ice cream and cake he could eat. Chaplain and Mrs. Walkley are to be congratulated upon the success of the afternoon.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 22, 1904.

The regular semi-monthly field day was held at the Presidio to-day and much enthusiasm was manifested by enlisted men who were participants or spectators, by their civilian and Army friends and by officers and their families. The track and grounds had been rolled to the smoothness of a well-kept roadway. The morning air was crisp, but the day was sunny and bright. The 3d Band, Art. Corps, furnished plentiful music. The prize winners in the different events were as follows: Three-legged race, first, the team from the 6th Company, C.A.; Corporal Hunt and Private Jones, time, 152-5 seconds; second, team from the 10th Co., composed of Goad and Pirtle. In the half-mile run, Corporal Goad, 10th Co., C.A., was winner, time, 2 min. 9 sec.; 220-yard run, first, Fachman, 6th Co., C.A., 24 3-5 sec. In the 100-yard hurdle race the 6th Co., C.A., with Hunt and Jones, took both first and second; relay race, won by the 2d Battery, F.A., with 6th Co., C.A., a close second, 6th Co., third. In the afternoon a baseball game was played between the Presidio and Fort Baker teams. Yesterday Fort Baker held a field day.

The garrison is busy preparing trees and wreaths for Christmas. Miss Morris is superintending two large trees to be held in the Protestant chapel, one on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, for the enlisted men's children of the post and vicinity, and the other Sunday afternoon, for the children of civilian employees of the quarter-master's department on the post.

Capt. J. L. Hayden returned last week from a short hunting leave with a fine bag of ducks, which he generously distributed to his friends.

The smoker given by the San Francisco Press Club was very well attended by members of all branches of the Service stationed in and around San Francisco. Mr. Grant Wallace spoke on the subject of the battle of Liao Yang, between Japs and Russians, of which battle he was an eye witness. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The old building on the lower parade ground, known as gun shed No. 104, which stood near the tennis court, and which for a number of years was in imminent danger of blowing down, has been condemned and torn down.

Capt. R. L. Bush, recently transferred from the 2d to the 10th Infantry, has been assigned to duty with the battalion of the 10th on duty here. Capt. and Mrs. Bush are well known in San Francisco. Mrs. Bush's father, Col. A. C. Guard, being chief surgeon of the Department of California.

Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge gave an informal dinner last Thursday evening, complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Woodruff, who intend leaving the city soon for the East. The table decorations were in red. Among those present were: Gen. and Mrs. Woodruff, Col. and Mrs. Paxton, Major and Mrs. Brown, of the Artillery Corps, and Capt. and Mrs. Brown, 4th Cav.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Dec. 26, 1904.

Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Department of the Lakes, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. B. J. Mitchell, arrived Dec. 19 to inspect the troops stationed here. In the evening an informal reception was given for him at Colonel Yeatman's house. On Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, a hop was given by the bachelor officers of the garrison. The hall was beautifully decorated in greens and flags, and the whole affair was in the nature of a Christmas celebration. The music was excellent and a delightful supper was served. Those present were: Col. and Mrs. R. T. Yeatman, Gen. Frederick Funston, Major and Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Charles Beverly Ewing, Mrs. Arthur Williams, Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge, Lieut. and Mrs. Grade, Miss Davis, Miss Williams, Captains Robertson and Mullay, Lieutenants Fries, Dalton, Hobson, Miller, Long, Mitchell, and Mr. W. Heath Eldridge. Those from the city were the Misses Rising, Dasher, Kilbourne, Katrina Kilbourne, Mills, Kelley, Brooks, Smith, Porter, March, Keating, Sayer, Hayden, Church, Olds, Follett, and Albery; Messrs. Meldrum, Gray, Follett, Lincoln, and Kilbourne; Dr. and Mrs. Yeatman, Wardlow, Capt. and Mrs. West, Major and Mrs. Hearn, Mr. and Mrs. Eckhart, Mr. Alfred Fillmore, Captain Converse, Messrs. Thurman, Reynolds, Burch, D. Higgins, Oscar Howald, Darst, Leo Lindenberg, Osborn, Steinbarger, and Keating.

Miss Margarite J. Tyler is home from Cincinnati, O., for the Xmas holidays. Mrs. Dalton and daughter, Miss Bessie Dalton, of Salem, Mass., are at present visiting her son, Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 27th Inf.

The children of the enlisted men of the barracks were entertained with a beautiful Christmas tree on Christmas eve. The tree was trimmed and arranged by the wives of the officers, and the celebration was held at the mess hall. Many useful and pretty presents were given, together with candy and oranges, and all the little ones enjoyed it immensely.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Dec. 22, 1904.

The officers and ladies of the 30th Infantry of the garrison have appointed for the winter the following committee to arrange for the social affairs of the post: Capt. F. A. Wilcox, president; refreshments, Mrs. Erwin, Mr. King, Lieutenant Stone; invitations, Miss Cecil, Mrs. Stogdall; decoration, Mrs. Carleton, Lieutenant Clark, Captain Castle; Mrs. Stogdall, secretary; Lieutenant Guild, treasurer.

The following schedule, prepared by the committee, has been announced: Thursday, Dec. 29, dancing; Friday, Jan. 13, cards; Friday, Jan. 27, dancing; Friday, Feb. 10, cards; Friday, Feb. 24, dancing; Friday, March 10, cards; Friday, March 24, dancing.

Owing to the limited capacity of the club hall and rooms it is understood that invitations will be limited to two invitations for each officer. Those who do not wish to make use of their two invitations at any particular function may, if they so desire, transfer such invitations for the use of others, or to friends in Omaha. Invitations have been engraved.

Mr. Lewis Whitall, who has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Erwin, left Friday to spend New Years with Col. and Mrs. Whitall at Fort Sheridan.

Major and Mrs. Cecil will receive on New Year's night the officers and wives of the garrison; punch to be drunk as the old year dies away and the new year comes in at midnight.

Among those in the post who received Christmas night and Christmas eve were Lieut. and Mrs. Rucker; Mrs. Plummer gave Xmas dinner, the table being beautifully decorated with a miniature Xmas tree; Capt. L. Brown entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Carleton at dinner, and during the evening served egg-nog to a number of friends who dropped in. Major and Mrs. Cecil, Miss Plummer, Major Byron, Captain Threlkeld, Captain Kelton, Lieutenants Lawton, Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Carleton.

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and Princeton Sts., Washington, D.C.There is little likelihood that there will be any new
appointments of ordnance sergeants for many months,
notwithstanding the fact that there is a long list of eligibles.
The last order fixing the strength of the Army
reduced the number of ordnance sergeants to one hundred
and thirty. At the present time there are four additional
ordnance sergeants in the Service, which means that
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There is considerable feeling among Army officers in opposition to the proposed exchange of the old medals of honor for those of the new design. They do not object to the design itself so much as they do to the fact that parts of the new medal are gold-plated, and express the opinion that a medal of plain copper or iron would be preferable. One officer is quoted by the New York Times as saying: "It is almost as bad as wearing a paste diamond. It will hurt the pride of the men. Imagine wearing our full-dress uniforms, set off by a piece of plated jewelry! Germany issues a cross of iron, the Victoria Cross is of brass, and here we are about to issue gold-plated medals."

Secretary Morton now has before him the proposition to reduce the course at the Naval Academy from four to three years, in order that the serious scarcity of officers in the Navy may be relieved. Many officers in the Service are in favor of the reduction. Perhaps as many more are opposed to it. The Secretary himself has reached no conclusions on the subject, but he is convinced that something must be done, and that quickly, to relieve the present shortage of young officers. The Bureau of Navigation is putting many ships out of commission and there are others which will soon follow suit, but even this will not give the bureau enough officers to officer the ships now building, or soon to be commissioned.

Secretary Morton has taken the bull by the horns and contracted for two submarine torpedoboats of the Holland type, at a total cost of \$450,000. One of these boats will be 81 feet long and the price will be \$200,000; the other is to be 105 feet long and will cost \$250,000. On Dec. 21 Secretary Morton wrote the Lake Submarine Torpedoboat Company notifying them that he would give them ten days to state whether or not they would enter a boat in competition before May 1, 1905. In the event of their failure to do so, Secretary Morton stated he would expend the entire appropriation of \$800,000 for boats of the Holland type.

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PREACHING FALSE ECONOMY.

We observe with regret and apprehension a disposition on the part of certain powerful leaders in both branches of Congress to insist upon a considerable reduction in the proposed appropriations for the Navy. It has been announced that there must be the most rigid economy in public expenditures, that every item even remotely suggestive of extravagance must be resolutely stricken out and that in its grants of money for National purposes Congress must show the country that it has been actuated by a conscientious regard for strict business principles. All of which, as a general proposition, is entirely sound and commendable. There is danger, however, that in pursuance of the high-minded policy thus enunciated, the vigilant guardians of the people's money chest may adopt a penny-wise and pound-foolish standard of economy under which money required for urgent national projects will be diverted to others less important in purpose and largely local in character. There are signs thus early that an attempt will be made to carry a River and Harbor bill through during the present session and that appropriations will be asked for the construction of public buildings in many cities and towns of the third or fourth class. Granting that these projects are all meritorious and deserving of liberal appropriations, the immediate question is whether they should not temporarily give way to the more important task of completing the National defenses. The policy of generous appropriations for internal improvement is thoroughly wise and should be continued on a scale as broad as Treasury conditions will permit. But in view of the fact that the current fiscal year will disclose a Treasury deficit of perhaps \$17,000,000, the thing to consider now is whether the available funds should be used for projects which can be safely delayed, or for those in which delay means national peril.

It is a matter of profound concern that the movement to scale the executive estimates is aimed directly at the proposal appropriation for the Navy. Secretary Morton's estimates are, as he frankly explains, the largest ever submitted by the Navy Department, amounting to about \$113,000,000, but they simply provide for the execution of plans which responsible officers of the Service, speaking through the General Board, have pronounced useful to the naval establishment. It may be that some items recommended by Mr. Morton can safely be omitted from the bill and that others can be reduced. If so, well and good. There will not be a word of objection from any man connected with the Navy to the most rigorous policy of economy wherever it can be applied without detriment to public interests. We submit, however, that the best judges as to the needs of the Service are Navy officers of rank and responsibility whose duty it is to pass upon those very questions, and not Senators or Representatives who sometimes, perhaps unintentionally, impair public interests in ambitious but well-meant efforts to establish reputations as "watchdogs of the Treasury." We do not for an instant believe that Speaker Cannon, who is always in favor of the most scrupulous economy in public expenditures, would approve of any reduction in the Navy appropriation that would halt our well-defined program of naval expansion or impair the efficiency of the Service either in ships or personnel. Nor do we believe that Mr. Allison, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, or Mr. Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, would oppose Secretary Morton's estimate on any ground save that of conscientious regard for public interests. Inasmuch, therefore, as all three of these gentlemen are urging a considerable reduction in the proposed appropriation, we must assume that they consider their judgment as to naval needs superior to that of Secretary Morton and the Navy officers on whose official reports he based his recommendation. If their judgment is superior, then it might be well to relieve the Secretary and the officers of the Navy from the task of preparing estimates and intrust the work hereafter to the naval committees of the two houses of Congress.

One explanation of the attitude of Speaker Cannon and Senator Hale is they doubt the wisdom of pushing naval construction as rapidly as has been recommended by the General Board. They hold that naval architecture has not yet reached such a stage as to warrant the further construction of battleships of the large types, that modern warfare has not yet demonstrated which type of warship is most effective, and that until there has been such a demonstration it would be unwise to go on building costly vessels of the present types. In so far as this statement represents the position of Senator Hale it is unpleasantly suggestive. Mr. Hale is radically opposed to large battleships and has persistently sought to commit the Government to the policy of limiting such vessels to a maximum of 13,000 or 14,000 tons. In spite of the fact that every great naval power is steadily building battleships of larger tonnage, ranging as high as 18,000 tons, Mr. Hale would have ours all the way from 3,000

to 5,000 tons lighter than those now building for the navies of Europe. On this question the Senator stands in opposition to an overwhelming preponderance of opinion among naval scientists throughout the world whose view is that if the naval operations of the war in the Far East have affected the problem of relative values at all, it is in favor of continued construction of battleships of larger types. The disquieting fact of the present situation is that Senator Hale's attitude foreshadows a renewal, this winter, of the effort he made at the last session, to commit the Government to battleships of small types. There is no likelihood that such an effort would succeed, but it would introduce into the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill a question which does not properly belong there at all, and the result might divert attention from the real purposes of the measure in view.

We are confident, however, that neither the unprofessional opinion of Senators on types of naval construction, nor the claims of other but less urgent projects of national development, will be allowed to interfere with the appropriation of all the money required to continue the expansion of the Navy on the lines marked out for it by the trained experts of the Service. The people in November last voted an overwhelming approval of our present governmental policies, foremost among which, so far as our national peace and security are concerned, is that providing for the most thorough development of our defenses on sea and land. In view of that vote, any cheese-paring economy in appropriating money for the Navy or any attempt to embarrass the policy of the Government by dragging academic questions of ship construction into the discussion would be an affront to popular sentiment which would bring a swift rebuke upon those responsible for it. What is needed, and what the people have plainly demanded, is a grant of money which shall insure the continued enlargement of the Navy both in ships and personnel on a scale commensurate with the wealth and the increasing responsibilities of the nation. Anything less than that would be an offense to the national pride and a betrayal of national interests.

ARBITRATION AND DEBT COLLECTION.

Considerable anxiety has been aroused in certain States of the South by a statement given out by Senator Foster, of Louisiana, declaring that the ratification of the arbitration treaties which the United States is negotiating with various European countries, will enable foreign holders of bonds issued by the States of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil War to enforce their payment. In a letter to the New Orleans Board of Trade, Mr. Foster declares that the proposed treaties contain "a great menace to the South," and that American and European speculators have accumulated more than \$200,000,000 of repudiated bonds of the old Confederate States on which they will demand payment if the treaties are ratified by the United States. Senator Foster's utterance doubtless foreshadows a formidable opposition to the treaties from Southern Senators, and it is more interesting on that account than for its suggestion that the processes of arbitration might be employed for the collection of repudiated debts.

It is a curious fact, however, that bonds issued by a State and afterward repudiated, have been collected by another State into whose possession they had come, on suits brought in the Supreme Court of the United States. It is held, therefore, by Senator Foster, that under the proposed treaties of arbitration, which are especially designed for the settlement of "monetary differences," a foreign government whose subjects hold the repudiated bonds of a Confederate State, might contend that the bonds represented a monetary difference which was a proper one for arbitration. This view rests upon the theory that the United States is the administrator of the defunct Confederacy and that it is responsible for the debt incurred by the States of which the Confederacy was composed. There is a difference, however, between the two cases here stated. The collection by one State of bonds issued in time of peace by another State and subsequently repudiated is quite a different thing from the collection through the United States of bonds issued by a State in support of an armed rebellion against the National Government. That the United States should consent to arbitrate a "monetary difference" arising from an attempt to destroy its national existence is preposterous. Nor is the absurdity of the proposition modified by the suggestion that in case a court of arbitration should order the payment of repudiated bonds held by a foreigner the United States might assess the amount upon the State which issued the bonds. The United States had nothing to do with the issue of such bonds. They were issued for purposes forbidden by the constitution and in an attempt to overthrow the National Government. To propose at this late day that the Government shall validate those bonds and act as an agent to enforce their payment is abhorrent to every principle of reason and justice.

The repudiated bonds of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, are estimated by Senator Foster at about \$231,000,000, and the interest thereon would bring the total to more than \$500,000,000. Suppose we had the "compulsory arbitration," which the advocates of universal peace so earnestly desire, and suppose that an international court were to decree that the United States should pay the colossal sum indicated—does anybody suppose that the judgment would be meekly accepted and satisfied? And suppose we should reject the

verdict—by what means could we maintain our position? Simply by force or not at all. We should either have to fight or submit to an atrocious imposition.

But Senator Foster and our Southern brethren may assure themselves. The proposed treaties do not contain any menace. In none of them does the United States bind itself to arbitration except as a broad general principle, and in each it is stipulated that only such matters are to be arbitrated as shall be mutually agreed upon between the contracting parties. In a word, these treaties are simply the expression of friendly sentiment and desire, and in that respect they mark the limit to which self-respecting nations can go in establishing courts to settle their controversies by peaceful processes. From every international tribunal of arbitration there is always a court of last resort, and it spells war.

A staff correspondent of the New York Tribune, who has been investigating affairs on the Isthmus, reaches the conclusion that the drift of engineering sentiment is in the direction of a sea level canal and that if right methods are employed, and all opportunities are improved, we may secure one in no longer time and at no greater actual cost than is provided for in high level estimates, though of course the relative cost under the same conditions will be greater. The only barrier to a sea level canal is a ridge of soft earth three hundred feet high and instead of the 80 cents a cubic yard for removing this, as estimated by former canal commission, the work is actually being done for a maximum of 54 cents and much of it for less than that. The fifty men required to work a steam shovel, with its appurtenant trains, will do as much work as five hundred men without the shovel, a saving of 90 per cent, in hand labor. The old French company had forty or fifty thousand laborers from Jamaica; there are those who estimate that under the present management only eight or ten thousand will be required. At present there are about thirty-five hundred men on the pay rolls, a part of them making good the serious deficiencies of the Frenchmen in the matter of exact surveys and another body investigating the site of the proposed Gambaras dam and the general problem of the control of the Chagres River. The problem of the Bohio dam is still unsolved. With a sea level canal the problem of dams will be greatly simplified. The estimates of the old commission as to cost and time, in which the canal could be used, were \$200,000,000, and nine years for a 90-foot canal; \$225,000,000, and twelve years for a 60-foot canal; \$250,000,000, and fifteen years for a 30-foot canal; and \$300,000,000, and fifteen years for a sea level canal. It is believed that these figures can be lessened by the methods of excavation now in use. A high level canal will cost \$5,000,000 a year for maintenance; a sea level canal only \$1,000,000. Thus a canal which in the beginning may cost \$100,000,000 less than the sea level canal will at the end of fifty years have cost \$100,000,000 more. According to the Tribune's authority our Government has obtained more for the money paid for the purchase of the canal than is generally supposed. Practically all of the excavation work done by the French company can be utilized and much of the machinery, that on the uplands, is found in much better condition than the dredges and machinery down in tidewater. Even the \$100,000 invested by the Frenchmen in lead pencils may prove an asset of value.

We publish in full this week the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on the question of the use of titles in the Navy. It is very complete and very interesting historical and legal discussion of a matter which has long been a subject of controversy, in the Navy especially. Though the decision of the Attorney General applies specifically to Navy conditions, it will be found of interest to the Army and all concerned with the question of rank and title. Mr. Moody concluded that "military usage universally recognized that the highest legal rank which an officer attains marks the title accorded to him in practice for all purposes of courtesy and etiquette." The doubt arises from the confusion of the designation of staff positions with the designations of staff rank. It is held that when a bureau chief returns to active service the title conferred upon him temporarily "while holding said position" falls. If, on the contrary, he retires while at the head of a bureau, either of the staff or line, he is entitled under the law to be borne upon the Navy Register as a retired officer, with the title he had at the date of his retirement. Some officers affected by the present controversy have become interested as to how they shall be addressed when being officially presented to the President, the Secretary of the Navy and the Admiral of the Navy, on New Year's day. The question now is, for example, whether the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair should be formally presented as " Rear Admiral Capps, Chief Naval Constructor," or simply as "Chief Naval Constructor Capps." The same question applies to other chiefs of bureaus, and the matter will have to be settled before the formal reception of Jan. 2.

Through the American Board of Foreign Missions, its oldest missionary in Japan, Rev. D. C. Green, makes a report which is decidedly suggestive. It is to the effect that there are at various institutions in Tokio more than a thousand Chinese students, at least half of whom are military cadets supported by their government. Dr. Green also states that many Japanese army officers have recently been detailed as instructors at military schools

in China, that large numbers of intelligent Chinese are seeking employment in Japan where they receive a hearty welcome and that "it is not difficult to see that when peace is restored Japan is not to stand alone in her purpose to prevent a new invasion of Manchuria by Russia." Dr. Green's description of economic conditions in Japan is equally interesting. He says there is no evidence whatever that the country is becoming exhausted, that this year's rice harvest is the best in twenty years, being worth \$70,000,000 more than last year's crop, that private enterprises of all kinds are flourishing as if there were no war whatever and that the mineral and manufacturing interests of the country are in prosperous condition. Assuming the correctness of Dr. Green's information as to the increasing affiliation of the Japanese and the Chinese, it will not improbable serve as the pretext for further startling remarks on the "yellow peril" by the alarmist writers of continental Europe.

We learn from various sources that the letter of "Selectionist" on Navy promotion published in these columns last week has caused much earnest discussion in the Navy Department and among officers of the Service in general. Many officers have approved the views of our correspondent, and it has developed that the President and the Secretary of the Navy both favor the principle of promotion by selection, though they fully appreciate the difficulty of enforcing it so as to apply equitably to all cases. There is a growing belief that sooner or later merit alone will determine promotion and that political, family and social influences will be ineffective in all such matters. The widespread interest aroused by the vigorous remarks of "Selectionist" is a gratifying indication. It shows that the defects in our present system of promotion are keenly realized by members of the Service, that its inequalities are strongly resented and that any measures calculated to remedy them will be heartily supported by the most capable officers of the Navy. In so far as our correspondent has brought about a frank and intelligent discussion of this important subject he has performed a most excellent service. Such a discussion, dealing in proper spirit with all aspects of the subject, cannot be other than beneficial to those whose interests it concerns.

Secretary Taft has called upon the Chief of Engineers, General Mackenzie and the Chief Signal Officer, General Greely, to prepare an estimate of cost for the installation of fire control and range finding systems in the principal harbors of the United States. The estimate will only cover those harbors at which the system can be placed during the next fiscal year. This action is taken as a result of the urgent recommendation made by Gen. J. P. Story, Chief of Artillery, in his annual report that range and position finding instruments and fire control apparatus be immediately installed at the principal fortifications. Secretary Taft has appreciated the cogency of General Story's recommendation and as soon as Generals Mackenzie and Greely make their report will send to Congress an estimate for the work with an urgent recommendation that something be done this session.

A correspondent recommends to the attention of the senior administrative grades the wonderful invention of Assistant Professor Charles H. Reiber which answers mechanically all syllogistic propositions. That is, by pressing buttons, according to the premises, there infallibly results "a throwing into relief of all the formulae that are possible answers without the chance of the slightest error." Such a machine, our correspondent suggests, "concealed in a suitable uniform according to a sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, would be unswayed by passion or prejudice, would be absolutely and judicially correct, would draw no salary other than the extra duty pay of two enlisted confidential attendants, would render decisions beyond appeal, and would despatch business with unheard of celerity."

The question of Artillery Corps increase, as recommended by General Story in his annual report, is still under discussion at the War Department, although the report of the special committee of three Infantrymen, one Cavalryman and one Artilleryman of the General Staff appointed to investigate the matter has not yet been made. The suggestion that two regiments of Cavalry be transferred to the Artillery Corps and organized into companies of Coast Artillery has been referred to the special committee. Considerable criticism is made of the make-up of this committee, not because of the personnel by any means, but because of the five officers appointed to consider Artillery matters only one is an Artilleryman and is supposed to have special knowledge of this arm of the Service.

The Army Register for 1905 will probably be printed and issued by Jan. 25, somewhat earlier than is customary. The Register of this year, because of the many additions, will be the largest volume of the kind ever issued for the Army, consisting of over 600 pages. Besides the additions to the Register already noted in the JOURNAL the full roster of the officers of the Philippine Scouts and the Provisional Regiment of Porto Rican Infantry will be published.

THE QUESTION OF TITLE IN THE NAVY.

The following opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, which has been furnished us by the Navy Department, on the question of title in the Navy, is of interest and importance:

Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.,
Dec. 20, 1904.

The Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: In your letter of Nov. 21, to which your reference of Dec. 3 relates, you refer to an opinion of March 4 last, approved by my predecessor, relative to the titles of officers of the Navy. You bring to my attention that portion of the opinion which holds that the titles of staff bureau chiefs are positively fixed by law and are unaffected by later legislation, and that under the laws applicable, construed in connection with the retirement statutes and the usage in the Navy, the titles of staff bureau chiefs carry over from the active to the retired list.

Since this opinion was rendered, the question has arisen whether the title of paymaster general is to be retained permanently in retirement, or should only be borne during the remainder of the term of four years for which that officer is appointed. The present instance relates to an officer who during such term as paymaster general reached the retiring age and was retired. The particular incumbent of the office, A. S. Kenny, was appointed paymaster general Dec. 13, 1899, was retired Jan. 15, 1903, was detached from service as Chief of Bureau July 1, 1903, and his term of appointment expired Dec. 13, 1903.

I may say at the outset that the laws to which the opinion of March 4 specially referred are Section 1471, Revised Statutes, and the Navy Personnel Act of 1889, and that the evident meaning of that opinion is that the legal title of the head of a staff bureau is carried on into his retirement when that step occurs or the right to be retired accrues while he is at the head of the staff bureau.

I proceed now to state the reasons why the opinion in question means what I have just stated and manifestly should bear that construction.

The retirement statutes (Secs. 1443-1465, 1481, 1482, R.S.) and the Navy Personnel Act (30 Stat., 1004), indicate in general the principle that creditable retirement carries an advance in rank and pay (allowing for the difference between the active and inactive status), and that officers bear with them into retirement the honors and distinctions obtained in service. It seems certain that military usage universally recognizes that the highest legal rank which an officer attains marks the title accorded to him in practice for all purposes of courtesy and etiquette. The confusion or ambiguity on this subject relative to staff rank and title is referable, I think, to the fact that while lineal grade, rank and title are definitely fixed, the staff positions, bearing designations which indicate appropriately the nature of those branches of the Service, are yet fixed in respect to rank or grade by relation to the line, and so in these particulars, and consequently in regard to titles, doubt and uncertainty have resulted. Nevertheless the post of paymaster general is an office known immemorially in the military service, with as definite, if not as technical, status as regards rank, grade and title as any office of the line. "Paymaster general of the forces" is a historical phrase applying either to land or sea forces, not restricted to a particular force in the field or at sea, and not to be narrowed to the conception of a mere detail for administration so as to strip the name of a certain independent rank and dignity as a definite office.

Section 1457, Revised Statutes, which occurs in a chapter of the law relating to retired officers of the Navy in general, although, perhaps, especially contemplating the line, provides that officers retired from active service shall be placed on the retired list of officers of the *grades* to which they belonged, respectively, at the time of their retirement, and continue to be borne on the Navy Register. Grade here appears to mean rank in the line or by relation to the line, using rank and grade interchangeably, as those words sometimes are used, and not as indicating an officer's number in a particular grade.

Section 1471 speaks of the headship of a bureau as a "position." Section 1472 as an *office*, Section 1473 again as a position, and the Navy Regulations, incorporating the statutes and adding to them administrative details, use both terms. And the opinion of Attorney General Griggs, *post*, speaks of a staff office as a position or place.

I think, however, that *grade* may include such staff offices, and may mean in an untechnical sense and by a certain equity, the highest post to the rank and title of which an officer has attained upon his retirement, and that Section 1457 fairly includes the office or position of paymaster general. By Sections 1481 and 1482 the retirement of staff officers is particularly provided for. Under the scheme at that time of relative rank (Secs. 1474-1480, inclusive), now absolute rank (Sec. 7, Navy Personnel act), and the survival then of the office of commodore, long service and faithful service in the staff corps gave the right of retirement with that relative rank. The Navy Personnel Act has now substituted (Sec. 7) the rank of rear admiral in such case (22 Op., 433).

The main point decided in the opinion of March 4 is that, notwithstanding the proviso of Section 7 of the Personnel Act, when the office of chief of bureau is filled by an officer below the rank of rear admiral, said officer shall, while holding said office, have the *rank* of rear admiral, but that nevertheless the head of an existing staff bureau is not thereby authorized to bear the *title* of rear admiral, because of the plain distinctions in the law between rank, grade and title, which are different aspects or attributes of office, and because another paragraph of Section 7 of the Personnel Act provided that that act should not be construed as changing the titles of officers in the staff corps of the Navy.

Section 1471, Revised Statutes, provides that the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing (now Supplies and Accounts), among others, shall have the relative rank of commodore while holding said position (which rank is now abolished in the active list. Sec. 7 of the Navy Personnel Act *ut. sup.*), and shall have the title of paymaster general.

Bureau service is ordinarily temporary and is matter of definite term under the law or of special detail. The chief of a bureau is appointed for a term of four years (Sec. 421, R.S.). Of course it is not to be doubted that the advanced rank and pay attached to service as a staff bureau chief ceases when the term of service is over and other active service resumed. The former relative rank *pro tempore*, the present actual rank, are only "while holding said position," and no doubt a corollary to be drawn from this is that the title falls also if and when an officer returns from active service in the bureau to active service in his corps. But I have no doubt whatever, in view of the authorities which I have cited, and the various considerations affecting the subjects which I have indicated, that when retirement occurs during service as the head of one of the staff bureaus, the titles for the

chiefs of which are provided for in Section 1571, the retired officer is entitled under the law to be borne upon the Navy Register as a retired officer under that title permanently.

As I understand the matter, the situation is precisely the same in the line. An officer serving as chief of a bureau, who is a rear admiral in fact, or is in the next lower grade, viz., captain, if he were retired during his incumbency of the bureau headship would be retired with the rank, pay and title of rear admiral. On the other hand, if being a captain temporarily entitled to the rank, pay and title of rear admiral because he is serving as bureau chief, he leaves that service and returns to duty outside the Department either ashore or at sea, he falls back in the matter of rank, pay and title alike to the office of captain.

I say *title* in speaking of this hypothetical case, since I understand that under Navy usage the temporary title of rear admiral follows the temporary rank and pay in the case of a line officer because, unlike the staff officer, he is at all times in the military and command branch of the Service, to which alone the ancient title of admiral appertains.

It has been suggested that this view presents a dilemma in this, that if a bureau chief when retiring from office is authorized to bear the title of paymaster general, why then are not all chiefs of staff bureaus who have so retired similarly entitled, even if their service was not creditable? To this there are two answers, if, indeed, the objection requires serious notice. In the first place, there is a difference between retiring from the office and retirement in the sense of the law. All staff bureau chiefs who are entitled to retirement under the statutes when serving as paymaster general, surgeon general, etc., have the right to bear the appropriate title followed by the word "retired." But of course this is not so when the service as bureau chief is followed, not by retirement but by return to other active duty. As to the case of staff bureau officers whose service has not been creditable and who have been guilty of misconduct or malfeasance in office, the law and practice provide for that case. Such an officer would be relieved of his duties, or, depending upon the seriousness of the offence, would be court-martialed. And Section 1446, Revised Statutes, provides that no officer of the Navy shall be placed on the retired list because of misconduct, but he shall be brought to trial by court-martial for such misconduct. In the present case, of course, no such question arises, because the record of service is highly meritorious and honorable.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in advising you that in such case a pay director who has become paymaster general has the right to bear the title of the latter rank not only after he has reached the retiring age performing the duties of paymaster general, and not only after he is actually retired and detached from the office and before his four years' term of appointment as paymaster general has expired, but also after the latter date, and permanently, upon the retired list.

Very respectfully,
HENRY M. HOYT, Solicitor General.
Approved. W. H. Moody, Attorney General.

NEW FEATURES OF WAR.

The new features of war as illustrated in the East are presented in a most interesting way by Thomas F. Millard in Scribner's Magazine for January. The crux of the whole matter is found in the concluding sentence of Mr. Millard's article in which he says: "It is certain that war is becoming more technical. This means that greater effort is required to create even passably good soldiers out of the average civilian. And no army can approach a first class standard without carefully educated and practically trained officers—not merely a few, but many thousands. If the American people learn this single lesson from the desperate war now convulsing the Far East they will have acquired something valuable out of a regrettable affair."

To represent the modern genius of war we should have in place of the famous picture of Napoleon at Austerlitz one of a man seated at a table ten or fifteen miles away from the firing line, or even more, with a huge map spread before him on which little flags indicate the location of the opposing forces. An ordinary desk telephone is at his elbow and at a switchboard in an adjoining room are alert operators ready to connect him with any of the field headquarters and busily receiving and sending messages. Messages for telephoning are taken down by a stenographer, stamped with the hour and date, and filed to fix the responsibility on those receiving them.

The uniforms and the coming and going of staff officers are all that distinguish the headquarters of the commanding general from those of a stock operator. "Thus, apart from the excitement and horrors of the battlefield, a general sits at a desk and calmly directs the battle. He hears that a detachment has been repulsed, that reinforcements are needed here, that ammunition is running low there, that this division has been cut into pieces, that those troops have been two days without food, and so on, along his forty miles of front and takes his measures accordingly."

This war offers "the opportunity for which the military world has been waiting in order to see approved or disapproved theories about the future of war so freely advanced in recent years." In a measure the Russian Army represents the old methods while that of Japan is a distinct embodiment of the new order. Strategy is much the same as it was in the days of Alexander or Hannibal, but the change in grand tactics is marked. "As battlefields have grown larger, the gap which severs grand from minor tactics has widened, until to-day they stand as almost distinct branches of the art. Never has this been so well demonstrated as in Manchuria."

In this war we have seen battles with fighting front of more than forty miles; the armies being in touch, tactically speaking, though in actual collision at only a few points, an advance of either party quickly resulting in a collision. One consequence of this is the great prolongation of battles instead of their quick decision which was prophesied. In this war we have seen battles which lasted ten days, almost without cessation, though it is not to be assumed that the same troops fought all the time.

"One of the great battles in Manchuria might be called a series of battles. For instance, in the fighting around Liao-Yang there were at least half a dozen distinct engagements, some of them fought many miles distant from each other, and by entirely different troops. Yet it is quite correct to speak of these engagements as one battle, since they were fought by troops under the

same general command and with the same general objective.

"These conditions are what make grand tactics so largely hinge upon opportunity, and a general must never be caught asleep. During the fierce fighting around Liao-Yang, when the situation of his army was for a time so perilous, General Kuropatkin slept, when he did sleep, with a telephone, which could be connected with all his corps commanders, beside his bed. Thus he kept pace with Oyama's enveloping movement, and timed the counter-attack which so nearly cut off Kuroki's force from the rest of the Japanese army. But Oyama, equally vigilant, quickly detected his opponent's design and was able to concentrate enough troops at the threatened point to defeat the movement and re-establish touch with his own right wing. Was not this action a manifestation of grand tactics under modern battle conditions, which compel commanders to see the actual fighting through the eyes of their lieutenants, but leave the general direction in their hands?"

Another cause of the prolongation of the battle is that "it is practically impossible, under modern conditions, to stampede a disciplined army by a dramatic coup in some part of the field, as formerly frequently happened. No panic can ever involve more than a small part of a great army, for the major part of the troops on both sides will know nothing about it probably until hours after the battle is all over." * * * * Thousands of Russian troops who fought at Liao-Yang think to-day that General Kuropatkin's retreat was purely strategical and scout the idea of their having been defeated; and they are perfectly sincere in this opinion, which their officers, naturally, do nothing to disturb. Also owing to the extent of the fighting front, the marching evolutions involved in the grand tactics of battle consume more time, while the wait upon supplies and munitions causes delay not formerly to be reckoned with. Then the exhaustion of the fighting energy of troops, through losses in action, is much less in proportion to the time they are under fire than in former great wars; and this, with the recuperations afforded by more frequent rest periods, prolongs what may be termed the consecutive fighting life of tactical units."

"It has been found necessary, in the great actions of this war to repeatedly supply the troops with guns and ammunition without withdrawing them from the fighting line. This has been an emergency for the supply department to meet, on a large scale, and has virtually carried logistics on to the firing line. The enormous expenditure of ammunition is one of the features of this war. The Russian soldier carries 120 rounds of rifle ammunition into battle, and this will seldom last through a single day's fighting if the troops become seriously engaged. At Liao-Yang some Russian regiments expended more than 800 rounds per man, and some must have fired as much as 1,500 rounds. The total supply is only 422 rounds for infantry. Some Russian batteries fired more than 600 rounds per gun, the total regular supply averaging 475 rounds per gun. More ammunition has been used in a single day in Manchuria than was required to fight the Spanish-American War."

"Infantry is still the fighting backbone of the army and must bear the brunt of all battles. The superior individual intelligence of the Japanese soldier gives him a superiority over the Russian for open order fighting. This, coupled with an assiduity in perfecting their military organization not approached elsewhere in the world during the last decade, have combined to produce in this war a fighting machine capable of carrying the modern theory of infantry tactics as near to perfection as can probably ever be reached on a large scale, under conditions which surround military service in most countries."

Assuming, as he does, that our officers would employ the tactics they have been taught and that our Army would be principally composed of and officered by volunteers, Mr. Millard thinks that we would make no better showing than the Russians have. He adds: "The experience of this war seems to indicate that these dispositions should be radically revised. The practice of attacking in a triple-line formation, however extended, with a few hundred yards separating the firing line, supports, and reserves, merely serves to increase the destructiveness of the enemy's fire, especially at long range."

Long range fire produces great variations and sweeps a large space. The distances within which troops are permitted to employ march formations should be considerably extended. "Troops are pushed forward slowly and gradually, entrenching themselves, protected by the fire of their own artillery, as they advance, until near enough to deliver an effective assault. The Japanese required days to carry some of the Russian positions in recent battles, when most of their advances were made at night. Sometimes, when daylight attacks were attempted, hours would be required to advance a few hundred yards, gained by crawling from cover to cover. Rarely, even then, could strong positions be taken by frontal assault until a successful flanking movement had rendered them untenable. The continual use by the Japanese of flanking and counter-flanking movements shows that they regard frontal attacks more as a device to hold the opposing army than an effectual means to dislodge and defeat it."

A major part of the Russian losses in Manchuria were incurred while the troops were retiring from tactical positions. The Russian officers cling to the old idea that an officer must expose himself to encourage his men. "Japanese officers are educated in the new school, and are extremely careful to take cover. The modern soldier must be directed rather than led. If he is well trained he does not need visible leadership. But he must have direction."

Mr. Millard says: "I think that in any war the army which has developed the highest degree of personal initiative in its soldiery will win. But a large part of modern war is on too great a scale to give much opportunity for individual initiative." A great battle is bewildering, and troops left to their own initiative would soon expend their ammunition, and perhaps much of the time be shooting at their own comrades, it being very difficult to distinguish friend from foe even at 500 yards. "Smokeless powder and devices for making troops less visible, together with long-range weapons, render targets often largely a matter of guesswork, even to officers provided with powerful glasses and special instruments for determining distances. Broadly speaking, both artillery and rifle fire are now handled largely with a view to general results, and their direction can only be entrusted to officers."

Smokeless powder has made the tactical handling of troops easier, as officers can now see the men under their immediate command and the prediction that the revelation of battlefield horrors, formerly screened by smoke, would demoralize troops has not been realized. Instances of the use of the bayonet have been too insignificant to throw much light upon its actual value as a weapon. The old-fashioned open trench is a poor

protection against modern artillery projectiles. "The new shrapnel does considerable execution from overhead, and the longer range of artillery makes it difficult to lay out an entrenchment so that some of it cannot be partially enfiladed."

Modern weapons, in the opinion of Mr. Millard, have practically destroyed the utility of cavalry, except for the service of security and information. There has been no use of cavalry against cavalry of sufficient magnitude to be significant. The inclination to throw away saber and lance seems to be gaining ground. Artillery has again conclusively demonstrated its tactical importance, and it is clear that the limit of development has by no means been reached. "As range has increased, there has been a revolution in the tactical use of artillery. The old dashing use of Artillery like that of cavalry, is no longer possible. Nearly all that was formerly so spectacular in its tactics has vanished. We no longer see batteries dashing at full gallop across a battlefield, the limbers and guns bounding madly after the excited animals, to take up a new position. It is seldom that any considerable part of an army's artillery changes position during an action, or if such a move becomes necessary, it is usually undertaken at night."

Hardly any opportunity for initiative remains to battery commanders. Engineers select their positions and the battery commanders simply see that their guns are handled according to instructions. If the action is a large one, they are even denied the satisfaction of observing the effects of the fire of their own guns, for they cannot, even when their target is visible, distinguish it from that of other near-by batteries. The effects of the fire are observed by officers appointed to that duty, stationed at various points on the field and communicating by telephone with the artillery chiefs who alone comprehend what is going on. The guns are hidden and the battery commander probably cannot see fifty feet in any direction. He gets an order "southeast by east—range 4,500 yards—use shrapnel," or "raise your range 500 yards and double the rapidity of your fire." Only the ranges give a clue to the drift of the fight, a decrease or increase indicating the advance or retreat of the enemy.

"The battery officers and gunners attend to their levelling instruments, see that the range is kept right, watch that the guns do not get too hot, keep close tab on the ammunition, and report concerning it at regular intervals to their division chief. An aide of the divisional chief comes riding along. 'General Blank says that your fire seems to be striking slightly to the left of your object. Correct it.' The correction is made. Oh, yes; there is plenty to do, and to do it well requires knowledge and ability. But where is the splendid, dashing artillery of former wars? Gone; and, I think, never to return."

As the range of the smaller caliber machine gun only equals that of infantry rifle it is apparently of little use. A few marksmen can quickly silence it. A field piece of smaller caliber and longer barrel, and thus longer range, will be the weapon of the future. Rapidity and concentration of fire at critical moments are what produce decisive results. Men are less shaken by large shells which come at considerable intervals than by smaller projectiles which come frequently. The intervals between the larger shells give men time to regain their presence of mind, while a fire so rapid as to be almost continuous leaves them no time to recover and will, if sustained, paralyze their efforts.

Modern men-killing devices, Mr. Millard tells us, slay fewer men proportionately than ever before. To compel an organized army to abandon the field it must be subjected to a certain amount of suffering and loss, and it makes no ultimate difference whether that loss is caused by battle-axes or by high explosives vomited from machine guns. The human mind grows accustomed to anything, and death is the same to a soldier in any form. Disease is now the soldier's worst enemy, slaying its thousands where bullet and shell kill hundreds.

"Owing to the use of small caliber, antiseptic bullets, the number of men killed outright in battle is considerably less than formerly. Wounds that used to be fatal are now only disabling, and wounds that were formerly disabling now cause only slight inconvenience, and often are unnoticed in the excitement of battle. There is a great decrease of haemorrhage, and by supplying the troops with 'first-aid' packages they are usually able to check such bleeding as there is. Many wounds that would have formerly prevented locomotion do not now, thus increasing the proportion of wounded men who are able to get off the field without assistance, and to assist others to do so."

"Experience with the Russians in this war has shown that fifty per cent. of wounded are able to rejoin their commands within a month, and thousands are back with the colors in a week. The small caliber Japanese rifle is largely responsible for this. High explosive impact shell is terrifying, but does less execution than was expected of it. The very power of the explosive used destroys much of its effectiveness, splintering the shell into such small pieces that they do little damage a few feet away from their point of impact. Shrapnel wounds are far more dangerous, and the troops dread it most."

CONNECTICUT.

Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, of Connecticut, makes an interesting report on the experiences of the troops from his State taking part in the Virginian maneuvers last September. We make the following extracts from the report:

The lessons furnished by the maneuver and field service will be better appreciated as time passes. The service has taught the troops to rely upon themselves in the field, the officers to be careful and thorough about their subsistence supplies, rations, cooking outfit, all quartermaster and commissary stores. Staff officers in this service of nine days learned more of the duty required of them and the way to perform it, in matter of transportation, securing and issuing on time the necessities for campaigning, and providing for the care and comfort of the troops, than State encampment service could ever teach them. To medical officers the experience was of great value.

The association of our soldiers with the regular Army was of material benefit. It showed them how professional soldiers, whose entire time is given to soldiering, do things, object lessons in military courtesy and deportment, as well as drill and performance of other duty. The regulars co-operated with, and assisted the State soldiers by example and effort, and showed a spirit of genuine helpfulness. Harmony and mutual good feeling prevailed between the Regular and State officers. No assumption of superiority or condescension was manifested in a single instance, as far as I knew or heard. Fra-

ternal feeling, good fellowship, and a plain desire to be serviceable characterized the conduct of every regular officer.

Hard marches, wearisome vigil on outposts, the campaign ration of bread, bacon, and coffee, insufficient sleep and unaccustomed exposure to weather day and night, tried the mettle of our unhardened men. To their credit, let it be said that they bore their hardships with cheerfulness, and promptly obeyed without complaint orders for severe duty, when already wearied by long-continued work. No State troops there made a better record or displayed a higher standard of duty and discipline than those from Connecticut.

Our officers and men are glad of the experience, and, after a year, would welcome an opportunity for further maneuver service.

I am glad to express the appreciation by the brigade of the active interest taken by the Commander-in-Chief in the maneuver service, and his cordial co-operation in all things that pertained to the comfort and welfare of the troops. His presence in Virginia, the pride he manifested in the conduct and work of his command and the personal concern his visits to their camps displayed, were the cause of great gratification to officers and men, and a stimulus to such bearing and service as reflected credit upon him and the State.

To the Adjutant-General, I desire to make my grateful acknowledgments for his efficient directions and untiring efforts in the preparation of the brigade for the maneuver duty, especially in matters of uniform, equipment and necessary field outfit. The comfort and health of the men was in large measure due to his knowledge of the needs of field service and his care in supplying them. The work of the troops demonstrated the wisdom of his policy to fit them for active duty in the field.

USE OF POST EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

The Military Secretary, Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, this week made a memorandum report to the Secretary of War on the charges made by Mr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau of Washington, D.C., that the post exchange buildings at Governors Island and Fort Myer, Va., were monopolized by officers and that the enlisted men, for whom Congress intends these buildings, had been crowded out. General Ainsworth's report is largely based in the report made to him by Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, and is as follows:

"With regard to the post exchange building at Governors Island the commanding general, Department of the East, states that an old building, which had formerly been used as an officers' club, was remodeled and enlarged from an allotment of \$40,000 from the appropriation of \$500,000 in the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1902, for the construction at military posts of buildings to be used as post exchanges, amusement rooms, gymnasiums, etc.; that there is an 'enlisted men's room' on the first floor, which has been used by them since October last; that this room is amply and comfortably furnished with rugs, tables and chairs; that there is a room known as the 'lecture room' which the department commander has authorized to be used as a chapel by the Roman Catholics, though not set aside exclusively for such purposes. This room is also available as an assembly room for enlisted men for lectures, concerts and for other purposes, and is handsomely carpeted and fitted up with folding chairs to seat a large audience. The bowling alley has not heretofore been in regular use, but orders have been issued for its use by the enlisted men of the garrison, with the proviso that, if practicable, it may be reserved one night each week for the use of the officers and their families. The room known as the 'assembly room' is available for the use of both officers and enlisted men as a place in which to give assemblies, receptions, or other entertainments. The kitchen and the dining-room on the second floor are set aside for an officers' mess, and the remainder of the rooms on the second floor are used as an officers' club, these rooms having always been a feature of the building. The department commander adds, as his belief, that the fact that the rooms in the building were to be used as at present assigned was well known at the War Department, but should there have been any mistake in allotting the money for remodeling this building entirely from the appropriation for the erection of military post exchanges, he suggests, that there be a transfer of funds to place the expenditures where they equitably belong. With regard to Fort Myer, Va., Chaplain Charles Pierce, the exchange officer, and Col. Charles Morton, 7th Cav., the post commander, state that the building at that post is kept absolutely for the enlisted men, and that officers have no room set aside for them, nor have they any special privilege, and that the building is open for inspection every day but Sunday."

SEA SERVICE IN GRADES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

New York, Dec. 28, 1904.

Several errors appear in my letter concerning sea service in the upper grades in the Navy, due, probably, to carelessness on my part.

1. The commander having the greatest amount of sea service should be credited with twenty-five years eleven months, instead of twenty years eleven months.

2. Sea service, by length of service (col. 2), should be:

	1.	2.	3.
50 years' service	17 years	5 months	.35
45 "	19 "	4 "	.40
44 "	18 "	3 "	.41
43 "	17 "	8 "	.41
42 "	20 "	8 "	.49
41 "	20 "	1 "	.49
40 "	19 "	10 "	.49
39 "	20 "	11 "	.53
38 "	19 "	8 "	.52
37 "	18 "	11 "	.51
36 "	18 "	9 "	.52
35 "	18 "	4 "	.52
34 "	17 "	7 "	.52

Which makes the percentage correct.

INQUIRER.

The errors were in the manuscript.—EDITOR.

The blank firing attachment invented by Mr. Ramsay, one of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim's experts, and adopted for the British service, enables the gun to be fired for short periods with blank cartridges during maneuvers at the rate of about 200 rounds per minute, whereas, using the service blank cartridge and loading by hand after each round, it is practically impossible to get a rate of even 60 rounds per minute.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Naval Constr. Joseph W. Baxter, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., receives the following complimentary notice in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, in connection with the recent breaking loose of the derrick Hercules, which smashed into the stern of the Texas. "The presence of mind of Naval Constructor Baxter was the chief feature of the exciting chase and capture of the drifting derrick. If his judgment had been less swift and unerring and his commands less prompt, the Navy might to-day be lamenting the marrning of more than one pride of the Service. Mr. Baxter was at the bottom of Drydock No. 2, inspecting its condition. All at once he saw swinging high in air above his head the mighty crane of the Hercules. It is his duty to know what is going on in the yard at each minute, and he remembered that that crane at that particular moment should have been swinging great masses of armor upon the deck of the Connecticut. To remember that was, with his trained mind, to realize that there was danger somewhere. Instantly he ran up the steps, calling to the men around to follow him. As soon as he reached the top of the steep dock he saw that his fears were about to be realized. There was the immense derrick bearing down upon the Texas. With the speed with which she was being driven by the tide, if she hit the battleship there was no telling what the damage might be. One of her ropes drifted near shore, and several workmen were ordered to seize it. This was made fast and the speed of the derrick checked. Gradually it was slowed down until the tugs came up and got a line to her, but she could not be prevented from swinging around with the tide and smashing into the stern plates of the battleship."

When the U.S.S. Texas was placed in drydock at the navy yard, New York, Dec. 21 it was found that her stern was badly damaged below the waterline as the result of being hit by the floating derrick Hercules. The stern plate below the water line was crushed in and so badly torn that it will have to be renewed entirely. Adjacent plates were slightly bent and some of the rivets were leaking. These bent plates can be made good without taking them off.

Rear Admiral Goodrich, U.S.N., and the other officers of the United States Pacific squadron, now at Valparaiso, visited President Riesco and the local authorities at Santiago, Dec. 27, and received a very cordial welcome.

The United States cruiser Chicago, in command of Capt. E. K. Moore, arrived at Valparaiso Dec. 28.

The battleship Ohio left San Francisco Dec. 28 on the first cruise she has taken since she was commissioned. The object of the Ohio's trip is the testing of the wireless telegraph system recently installed by the Government on the Farallones. During the cruise the battleship will be in constant wireless communication with the Farallones and the Mare Island Navy Yard.

It is proposed to increase the number of engineer officers in the French navy from 327 to 451. The additional officers will be one ranking as vice-admiral, one as rear admiral, twelve as frigate captains, twenty-five as corvette captains, and 110 as lieutenants, reducing the midshipmen from 200 to 175.

The United Service Gazette says: "In France, as in America, the authorities are engaged in an attempt to solve the problem of naval engineering. M. de Lanessan, when Minister of Marine, was disposed to follow the American example of uniting executives and engineers in a single corps. The experiment has in America resulted in disaster, and M. Pelletan, therefore, leaves it severely alone, and limits his efforts to an increase of the engineering staff, more or less commensurate with the augmented horsepower of the engines of the fleet, which in recent years has been trebled or even quadrupled."

A change is to be made in the system of promotion and selection for the French navy which occasions great dissatisfaction. In the place of promotion by committees and the Minister it is proposed to make an officer's promotion depend upon his efficiency record. Thus the career of an officer will depend upon the reports of his superiors, and for each officer a record will be kept showing the marks awarded to him, to which he will at all times have access. These records are intended to place officers in an order of merit, and, if the system is equitably administered, there is no reason why it should not be efficient. The record will be affected by a co-efficient for service on shore, or in reserve in France, or for work upon the French coasts, or on shore in the colonies, or again for active service.

The Marine Barracks and School of Application at Annapolis, Md., are described in an article in Washington Life. With the increase in the Army and Navy caused by the Spanish-American War, the Marine Corps also went up with a jump, in size, in effectiveness, and in prestige. With the sudden immense enlargement of the Corps, came the appointment of numbers of officers from civil life, untrained in military matters. Hence, a school for training these young officers became a necessity. It was Major Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., who put the plan in operation, and founded the school in the fall of 1903. The barracks and school are separated from the Naval Academy by College Creek. The new barracks for enlisted men, built after the Moorish style of architecture, is one of the handsomest barracks in the country. The graduating classes of the school have been through a severe course of study, which includes ordnance and gunnery; drill regulations; minor tactics (organization tactics and security and information); field engineering; topography; Infantry fire, its use in battle; firing regulations; military law, and hygiene, including a complete course in gymnastics. The instructors for the past year were Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmann, Capt. John H. Russell, Capt. Robert H. Dunlap, Capt. James C. Breckinridge, and 1st Lieut. William R. Coyle. The members of the graduating class who have recently received their diplomas without any formal ceremony are Edward W. Bunker (N.Y.), Benjamin S. Berry (Pa.); Epaminondas L. Bigler (Ohio), Tillman Bunch (S.C.), Arthur P. Crist (D.C.), Robert P. Farquharson (Vt.), Walter N. Hill (Mass.), Benjamin A. Lewis (N.Y.), William E. Parker (R.I.), Russell B. Putnam (N.Y.), Charles R. Sanderson (D.C.), William M. Small (U.S.M.C.), William P. Upshur (Va.). After their hard work the young officers enjoyed a brief period of leave before joining their respective stations on Dec. 28. Some of the assignments have been published as follows: Bunker to the Illinois, Berry to the Missouri, Bigler to the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.; Bunch to the League Island Navy Yard; Farquharson to the Marine Barracks, New York Navy Yard; Hill to the Massachusetts, Lewis to the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.; Parker to the Kentucky, Putnam to the Kearsarge, Sanderson to the Marine Barracks, San Juan, P.R.; Small to the Iowa, and Upshur to the Maine.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

On the appeal of Paymaster Frank T. Arms, U.S.N., from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in disallowing him credit for the sum of \$917.70 for commuted rations paid to the general mess of the receiving ship *Columbia* for apprentices who were absent with leave during the period for which the rations were commuted, the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the payment for which the officer seeks reimbursement was illegally made by him and the auditor's decision is affirmed. On another appeal by Paymaster Arms from the action of the Auditor in charging him the sum of \$90 for outfit for two seamen on first enlistment who were credited with outfit but not charged back to them on discharge for undesirability, the Assistant Comptroller disaffirms the ruling of the Auditor and awards the appellant the sum claimed by him.

In response to a request from the Secretary of the Navy for an opinion on the question whether a native of Porto Rico who enlisted in the United States Navy in that island and received a medical discharge in the United States is entitled to travel pay to his place of enlistment, the Acting Comptroller has decided that such a man is entitled to travel pay and subsistence to the place where he entered the Service. The question involved was whether the laws of the United States applied to Porto Rico to an extent to entitle a citizen of that island to the benefits named. The Acting Comptroller points out that laws concerning soldiers and sailors should be liberally construed, and that the act relating to travel pay is manifestly two-fold; first, for the benefit of the men, and second, to prevent them from becoming a charge and burden upon the community in which they may happen to be discharged.

FACT AGAINST THEORY.

Harper's Weekly says:

"Among the staple products of the Philippines are statements and reports that are contrary to expectation and to other reports. We don't remember any important eye-witness assertion about these islands that has not been controverted by other eye-witness. Nothing that anybody avers about the Philippines from knowledge, either general or particular, may be safely treated, in the light of our experience, as indisputable. The most recent surprising report that controverts beliefs and principles that were commonly accepted is conveyed by Major Charles E. Woodruff, a surgeon in the United States Army, and concerns the use of intoxicants by Americans in the Philippines. When President Eliot of Harvard had occasion to address a group of teachers who were starting for the Philippines, he admonished them, among other things, to abstain from alcohol. Major Woodruff says that was bad advice. He relates that in 1902, being impressed by the common assertion that alcohol was particularly dangerous to our soldiers in the tropics, he made a study of the physical condition and drinking habits of an infantry regiment that had been three years in the Philippines, and of a cavalry regiment that had been there fifteen months. He found, to his astonishment, and somewhat to his confusion, that sixty-eight per cent. of the excessive drinkers retained their health, sixty-six per cent. of the moderate drinkers, and forty-six per cent. of the abstainers. Of the excessives, one and a half per cent. died; of the moderates, four per cent.; and of the abstainers, nine per cent. His comment is:

"If these figures prove anything, they prove that in the terrible depressing, neurasthenic, anaemic, conditions brought about by living in a tropical climate, against whose onslaughts we have no protection like the dark-skinned native, a white man who is not assisted by a little alcohol is more harmed by the climate than the man who does not drink. Moreover, the damage done to these young men by occasional sponges is not so great as the damage done by the climate to the abstainers. What a lot of misstatements have we received from our teachers, text books, and authorities!"

"As for the teachers whom President Eliot exhorted, he relates that he was often called in to see them professionally, and that he never encountered a more horrible condition of health in any people as a class. Every woman among them whom he saw was in a wretched state. He says there is less drunkenness among our soldiers in the tropics than at home, and gives statistics. He also insists that Americans need animal food in the tropics if they are to avoid the exhaustions due to the climate and the consequent infections."

It is hoped that in the bids for the colliers which are to be opened next April there will be included alternate bids calling for turbine machinery in which case these bids, others things being equal, will be given the preference. Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae, Engineer-in-Chief, is now in correspondence relative to the experimenting with a turbine engine at Annapolis.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigsbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of the Battleship Squadron.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Sailed Dec. 28 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fortress Monroe, Va.
ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. William H. Reeder. In the North river. Send mail to Fortress Monroe, Va.
ILLINOIS, Capt. John A. Rogers. Sailed Dec. 28 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fortress Monroe, Va.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived Dec. 24 at Newport News, Va. Address there.
KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. Sailed Dec. 28 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fortress Monroe, Va.
MAINE, Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Arrived Dec. 29 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. Arrived Dec. 28 at Newport News, Va. Address there.

SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived Dec. 24 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee.

NEWARK (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee), Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail care of Postmaster, New York city.

DIXIE, Comdr. Greenlief A. Merriam. In Chiriqui Lagoon. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Arrived Dec. 24 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At the navy yard Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdoch. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.

TEXAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ARKANSAS, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Sailed Dec. 29 from the navy yard, League Island, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.

WHIPPLE (flagship of Lieut. Comdr. Johnston), Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRUXTUN, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Guam, S.I.

BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed Dec. 27 from Shanghai, China, for Chefoo, China.

GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, commander-in-chief.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship of R. Adm. Bradford), Capt. Adolph Marx. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilmer. Sailed Dec. 29 from the training station, Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fortress Monroe, Va.

YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. Sailed Dec. 27 from the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Seccombe, master. Arrived Dec. 29 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Arrived Dec. 25 in Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fortress Monroe, Va. Has been ordered in reserve at the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

BUFFALO, Capt. William H. Everett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CHATTANOOGA, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. At Newport R.I. Address there.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard New York. Address there.

CHOCATW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.

COLORADO, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. Ordered in commission Jan. 10, at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. In Penobscot Bay. Send mail to Rockland, Me.

EAGRE. Sailing training ship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.

FERN. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FORTUNE. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

GLoucester, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Sears. Sailed Dec. 22 from the naval station, San Juan, P.R., for the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HIST. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived Dec. 28 at Hampton Roads, Va. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission at the navy yard, League Island, and Pa.

MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug), Bt. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Sailed Dec. 27 from the naval station, Cavite, for Midway. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Has been ordered out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.

OHIO, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the Farabone Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.

OSCEOLA (tug). Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug). At New York. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Address there.

PISCATAQUA, Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORSCMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.

PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.

SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

SATURN (coffler), Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

STANDISH (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed Dec. 17 from San Francisco, Cal., for the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.

SYLPH, Lieut. Frnk T. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

SANTEE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Braunerather. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERROR. Arrived Dec. 14 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug), Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. Arrived Dec. 21 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKTON. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore ordered to command Jan. 15, 1905.

ALLIANCE, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

BLAKELY. Commissioned Dec. 27. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Will be sent to the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., for duty.

CONSTELLATION, Lieut. Jay H. Sypher. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subic Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PANTHER, Capt. Francis H. Delano, auxiliary to the Lancaster. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Comdr. R. M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quincy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, I.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is taking a short cruise and is now at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

WABASH, Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission

ADDER, Gunner James Donald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

MANEEY, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

McKEE, At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SHARK. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORPOISE, At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there.

TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve. Lieut. John P. Marshall, Jr. in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, PORTER, SHUBRICK, and submarine MOCCASIN.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. At New York city. At dock foot of East 24th street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco. Sailed from San Francisco for a cruise on Oct. 6. Due at Callao, Nov. 21 or 22; leave Callao, Nov. 29; arrive Acapulco, Mexico, Feb. 17-20, 1905; arrive San Francisco, March 1, 1905.

FISH HAWK, Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

S.O. DEC. 24, 1904, NAVY DEPT.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on duty in the city of Washington, and other officers who may be in the city and not on duty, but who desire to pay their respects to the President of the United States, will assemble in special full-dress uniform at the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, at 11:30 a.m., Monday, January 2, 1905, whence they will proceed to the White House.

PAUL MORTON, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 23.—Capt. E. S. Prime, commissioned a captain from Aug. 24, 1904.

Capt. T. H. Stevens, commissioned a captain from Sept. 30, 1904.

Capt. A. B. Speyers, commissioned a captain from Aug. 6, 1904.

Lieut. H. G. Macfarland, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc. Jan. 2, 1905; to Kearsarge as ordnance officer, Jan. 3, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Parmenter, detached Adams, etc.; to home and wait orders. (Authorized delay one month en route home.)

Surg. A. G. Grunwell, detached Dixie; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. E. Ledbetter, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Dixie.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. T. Kennedy, to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, and additional duty Amphitrite.

War. Mach. K. D. Grant, detached duty Babcock and Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N.J., etc.; to Missouri.

Paymr. Clk. M. D. Stuart, appointment dated Oct. 28, 1904, for duty on board Southery, revoked.

Paymr. Clk. C. L. Huey, appointment dated Oct. 15, 1904, for duty at the naval station, Cavite, P.I., revoked.

Note.—Chief Btsn. P. Haley died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1904.

DEC. 24.—Ensign D. P. Mannix, to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., Jan. 3, 1905, for duty in connection with the crew for the Colorado, and duty on board the Colorado when commissioned.

Btsn. J. D. Walsh, detached Hilst, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Pennsylvania.

DEC. 25.—SUNDAY.

DEC. 26.—HOLIDAY.

DEC. 27.—Lieut. C. B. Price, detached duty in charge of traveling naval recruiting party No. 3, Jan. 7, 1905; to special duty Bureau Navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. C. W. Cole, to Cleveland, Ohio, to relieve Lieutenant Price in charge of traveling naval recruiting party No. 3, upon the detachment of that officer, Jan. 7, 1905.

P.A. Surg. J. E. Page, to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Chief Gun. C. Dugan, retired, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to home.

Paymr. Clk. J. J. Cunningham, appointed a paymaster's clerk Dec. 27, 1904, duty on board the Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

DEC. 28.—Capt. G. Blocklinger, commissioned a captain from June 1, 1904.

Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough, detached command Atlanta.

Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Stafford, detached command Marcellus; to command Caesar.

Lieut. A. E. Watson, detached Atlanta; to Yankee.

Lieut. L. S. Thompson, detached Atlanta; to Yankee as navigator.

Lieut. C. B. Morgan, detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Ensign R. A. Abernathy, detached Atlanta; to Massachusetts.

Ensign B. T. Bumer, detached Marcellus; to Caesar.

Midshipman P. E. Dampman, detached Atlanta; to Massachusetts.

Midshipman C. A. Brillhart, detached Atlanta; to Detroit.

Midshipman W. W. Smyth, detached Atlanta; to Florida.

Surg. V. C. B. Means, to naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Passed Asst. W. L. Bell, when discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., to home and three months' sick leave.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. H. Janney, Asst. Paymr. W. T. Sypher, Act. Btsn. W. Jaenickie, Act. Btsn. H. G. Jackson, Chief Gun. G. W. Phillips, Gun. D. F. Diggins and War. Mach. R. F. Nourse, detached Marcellus; to Caesar.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Cavite, P.I., Dec. 28, 1904.

Paymr. Clk. R. T. Gleiser, appointed Dec. 15, 1904, for duty at Cavite Station.

Paymr. Clk. F. S. Justins, appointment dated Dec. 19, 1903, for duty on board Cincinnati revoked, to take effect Jan. 31, 1905.

Lieut. J. E. Walker detached New Orleans; to command Quiros.

Lieut. M. H. Signor, detached command Quiros; to Cavite Station.

DEC. 29.—Capt. J. E. Craig, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and wait orders.

Lieut. D. M. Garrison, orders to Massachusetts revoked, continue treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Surg. W. B. Grove, detached Atlanta; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. H. R. Insley, detached Atlanta; to home and wait orders.

Chief Btsn. P. J. Kane, orders of Dec. 14 modified; de-

tached San Francisco, to Culgoa, sailing from New York about Jan. 7.

Btsn. J. McCloy, detached Atlanta; to Galveston.

Capt. C. S. Kendall, detached Kentucky; to home and leave one month.

Act. Capt. C. E. Richardson, detached Atlanta; to Galveston.

Act. Capt. L. A. Maaske, detached Amphitrite; to Kentucky.

War. Mach. E. G. Higgins, detached Atlanta; to Galveston.

War. Mach. F. P. Dugan, detached Atlanta; to Colorado.

War. Mach. J. T. Pennycook, detached Atlanta; to naval hospital, Norfolk, for treatment.

Paymr. Clk. R. R. Barton, appointment dated March 21, 1904, for duty on board the Atlanta, revoked.

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MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 22.—First Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea, detached from U.S.S. Cleveland, ordered to report to commandant, navy yard, New York, for treatment at naval hospital at that station.

DEC. 27.—Capt. George C. Thorpe, detached from U.S.S. Franklin, ordered to report in person to the brigadier general, commandant, for duty on recruiting service.

First Lieut. Albert N. Brunzell, proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., for duty to command marine guard U.S.S. Cleveland.

Capt. John H. Wright, detached from U.S.S. Yankee, report navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for treatment at naval hospital at that station.

DEC. 28.—First Lieut. Walter E. Noa, report navy yard, Washington, D.C., for duty at marine barracks at that station. Granted one month's leave.

Capt. Arthur J. Matthews, upon arrival at his home is granted one month's leave.

First Lieut. John C. Beaumont, granted two weeks' leave. Ordered to proceed to his home and report address to Brigadier General, commandant.

First Lieut. John A. Hughes, report navy yard, Boston, Mass., for duty at marine barracks at that station.

First Lieut. Edward B. Manwarling, detached from U.S.S. Atlanta, when that vessel is put out of commission, and will proceed to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty at marine barracks at that station.

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REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following Revenue Cutter Service orders have been issued:

DEC. 22.—First Lieut. P. H. Uberroth is granted three days' leave.

Surg. R. L. Hawley is granted thirty days' leave.

DEC. 23.—First Asst. Engr. E. W. Davis is ordered to the McCullough, for temporary duty.

DEC. 24.—Third Lieut. H. R. Seales is granted five days' extension of leave.

DEC. 27.—First Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs is ordered to remain on duty on the Tuscarora.

DEC. 28.—Chief Engr. C. M. Green is ordered to duty as assistant to the engineer-in-chief for the Pacific coast.

First Asst. Engr. H. T. Powell is granted fifteen days' extension of leave.

DEC. 29.—First Lieut. R. O. Crisp is ordered to the Gresham.

The revenue cutter Mohawk, in temporary command of Lieutenant Lauriat, has been standing by the stranded steamer Drunzelier off Fire Island, N.Y., ready to lend any possible assistance to the crew. The sea was striking the Drunzelier broadside on and the spray was washing over her superstructure. No sign of life was visible on board. She was listing a little to starboard, with the port side to the beach. The Mohawk signalled, "Any one on board?" and were answered from the powerful wrecking boat, W. E. Chapman, which was also standing by. "Crew on board?" Then the Mohawk signalled, "Do you need assistance?" and were answered from the Drunzelier, "Yes." It was impossible to launch a boat, so the revenue cutter stood by ready to pick up a boat from the ship if one should be launched. The captain and crew of thirty-two men were practically prisoners below decks. Later, on Dec. 29, the entire crew were taken off by the Fire Island and Oak Island life saving crews and a Sandy Hook surfboat attached to the tug Catherine Moran. It is believed that the Drunzelier will be a total loss.

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VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Boston, Mass.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Capt. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson. San Juan, Porto Rico.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.

GALVESTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.

GOLDEN GATE—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New London, Conn.

GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—1st Lieut. H. P. Uberroth. At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. At Edgartown, Mass.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. L. Shill. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. C. C. Fenner. San Diego, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. W. G. Ross. At New York, N.Y.

MORILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. W. H. Cushing. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Astoria, Oregon.

RUSH—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. Wilmington, N.C.

SLOOP SPERRY—1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Patchogue, N.Y.

THEATIS—Capt. O. D. Myrick. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—Baltimore, Md.

WINDOM—Capt. E. G. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shieldsboro, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco, Cal.

SIERRA, Hono., Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 12.

MANCHURIA, Hono., Yokohama and Hong Kong, Jan. 21.

SONOMA, Hono., Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 21.

DORIC, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Feb. 2.

KOREA, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Feb. 14.

COPTIC, Hono. and Yokohama and Hong Kong, Feb. 25.

SIBERIA, Hono., and Yokohama and Hong Kong, Mch. 8. From Vancouver, B.C.

AORANGI, Hono., Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 6.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, Yoko. and Hong Kong, Jan. 23.

MIOWERA, Hono., Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 2.

ATHENIAN, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Feb. 6.

EMPEROR OF CHINA, Yoko. and Hong Kong, Feb. 20.

MOANA, Hono., Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Mch. 3.

TARTAR, Yokohama and Hong Kong, March 6.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 29, 1904.

Christmas holidays have taken hold of the Army and Navy set here and there is little doing outside the home circle and the regular routine at post and station. Several Army officers are on leave and life is exceptionally quiet all along the line. To-night there is a dance at the navy yard which promises more or less brilliancy, owing to the many guests being entertained at officers' quarters in and out of the navy yard.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles has returned to Boston and is quartered at the Somerset, one of Boston's finest hotels, and near his apartments are those of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, who is spending the winter in Boston. General Miles intends to mobilize the State troops and have a parade of horse, foot, and Artillery. This has not been done in six years. The outfit consists of six regiments of Infantry, the Naval Brigade, the 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets, two light batteries, the Cavalry, Ambulance and Signal Corps.

Nearly one hundred sailors are confined at the Marine Hospital in Chelsea and each man received Monday several useful articles sent by the Boston Seaman's Aid Society. In addition they had a Christmas dinner and an entertainment arranged by the Rev. R. E. Steele.

On Friday, Jan. 6, the Roger Wolcott Camp, Legion of Spanish War Veterans, give their first ball which will be attended by General Miles, Gen. Edmund Rice, and the various Army officers here. This organization is composed entirely of young volunteer soldiers and a few Regulars who served in the recent war.

Massachusetts has a school for militia surgeons, well organized under the leadership of Dr. Otis H. Marion, past commander of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. A meeting was held recently in the South Armory with a large attendance and some valuable papers were read by the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the M.V.M. Dr. Marion retires from office next month.

Col. Percival C. Pope, U.S.M.C., is expected here shortly to await retirement for age. He entered the corps in '61 and is a very popular officer. Col. Allan C. Kelton, his successor at the Boston Navy Yard, is equally in favor. He is rather more of a literary man than any of his predecessors, and has done much in raising the standard of literature forming the barracks library.

Mr. Walter Gilman Page, the painter of so many heroes of the nation's wars, is to do a life-size portrait of Paul Jones for the Memorial Continental Hall the D.A.R. will erect in Washington. Mr. Page receives his commission from Paul Jones chapter of Boston, founded by Marion H. Brazier.

Mrs. Shipley, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John H. Shipley, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Dixie, and their daughter, Marion, are guests for the holidays of Mrs. Frederick M. Sibley of Portsmouth, N.H.

Rear Admiral N. M. Dyer, U.S.N., retired, now connected with the Massachusetts Nautical Training School, has sued the town of Melrose, Mass. He contends that he is exempt from taxation by virtue of the law governing salaried naval officers. Admiral Dyer has been generous enough to contribute to the support of the city a sum equivalent each year, but now that he is deliberately assessed for still more he declines to pay—hence the suit.

M.H.B.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 22, 1904.

Preparations for the holidays have absorbed the attention of everyone to the exclusion of all other things, and the pleasant informal affairs, the card parties, dinners, etc., that go to make life at this yard so agreeable, have been entirely suspended for the time being.

One of the principal functions of the present week was the reception given aboard the Russian cruiser Lena, by her commanding officer, Capt. A. Berlinsky, on Monday, Dec. 19, it being the "Name day" of Nicholas the Second. The reception was the first formal affair given aboard the Lena since she has been at Mare Island, and in beauty and lavishness surpassed anything ever given at this yard. Te Deum was celebrated at 11:30 a.m., at which were present the bishop of the Russian church in America, and several priests from the church in San Francisco, together with the Russian consul, the instructor of the Russian language at the University of California, and a number of the most prominent people of the Russian colony in San Francisco. Luncheon was served at 12:30, the saloon being exquisitely decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums and American beauty roses. Tables were set for the ladies, each presided over by a Russian officer. The luncheon was attended by Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla and all the officers and ladies of the yard, as well as the officers of all ships lying here. Both the Russian and United States officers were attired in full dress uniform and the spectacle was brilliant one.

On Tuesday, the 20th, J. H. Witherford, of Auckland, New Zealand, who is spending some time in San Francisco, came up to Mare Island and visited the yard as the guest of Capt. B. F. Tilley.

Miss Leontine Blakeman, of San Francisco, and her fiancé, Lieut. Robert Franklin McMillan, have been the recipients of much attention since the announcement of their engagement a short time ago. Lieutenant and Mrs. Perry recently entertained at a dinner at the Presidio in San Francisco in their honor, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Greer, of San Francisco, also gave a dinner, complimentary to the newly-engaged pair, at which were present Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Costigan, Dr. Harry Tevis, Miss Nutt, of Washington, and Harry Holbrook.

On Friday and Saturday of last week a charity fair was given in San Francisco in aid of the Maria Kip orphanage, of which Mrs. Manly H. Simons is one of the managers. A number of Army officers assisted at the entertainment which was given, and the tables at the fair were presided over by a number of society girls, among them being Miss Ruth Simons of this yard.

A cabinet has recently been erected at St. Petres chapel here, in memory of the Rev. Joel W. Newton, 1844-1865, the first chaplain ever stationed at this yard, whose death occurred here on Oct. 25, 1865. The cabinet is handsomely wrought of dark marble, and is a beautiful addition to the chancel of the chapel.

Mason Terry, son of Rear Admiral Silas Terry, is visiting in San Francisco, where he is the guest of Lieut. Leigh Sypher, Art. Corps. Mr. Mason is well known in San Francisco, where he has made frequent visits, and is being extensively entertained during his stay in that metropolis. He will leave for his home in Washington shortly after the holidays.

No larger or more delightful hop has been given at the yard this season than the one held here on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, at which Capt. William H. Everett and the officers of the U.S.S. Buffalo were hosts. The affair was given in the large sail loft, and never was the loft decorated more beautifully for any dance. Flags of every kind and every variety were draped and festooned along the walls, reaching from ceiling to floor, and forming an effective background for the dancers. Music was furnished by the Buffalo band and at midnight an elaborate supper was served. The guests, numbering about eighty, included the officers and ladies of this yard and Vallejo, the officers of the Russian cruiser Lena, and several visitors from San Francisco.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Babcock, whose marriage took place in San Francisco a short time ago, have returned from their wedding trip and are the guests of Mrs. Babcock's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parmalee Eels, at their home in San Francisco. Miss Louise Menefee, who is attending the State University at Berkeley, is spending

the holidays with her mother here. Mrs. Schwerin and Miss Jennie Blair, of San Francisco, were among the guests who came up to the yard to attend the hop. Mrs. W. H. Whiting and Miss Whiting also came up from the San Francisco naval training station, and the entire party returned to San Francisco this morning.

Major and Mrs. A. C. Ducat, 7th Inf., were among the Service people who returned to San Francisco on the last transport, and their friends on this coast are giving them a warm welcome. Colonel and Mrs. Handbury, of San Francisco, are entertaining Mrs. John P. Wade, daughter of Major General Wade. Mrs. Wade returned from the Philippines on the Sherman and will spend some time with friends on this coast. Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, who have been visiting in San Luis Obispo since they left the yard a week ago, sailed to-day for Tutuila, where Commander Moore will relieve Commander Edmund B. Underwood as governor. Capt. C. T. Boyd, 10th Cav., who returned recently from the Philippines, intends making a brief visit in San Francisco before going East.

One of the most elaborate benefits yet given for the benefit of the naval clubhouse in Vallejo, will be held at the Columbia theater in San Francisco next month. Henry Arthur Jones's play, "The Liars," is to be put on by a number of clever society amateurs, and arrangements have been made with Charles Frohman for its production. Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla have the matter in charge and the patronesses will be Mrs. McCalla, Mrs. Eleanor Martin, Mrs. George Culton, and Mrs. Herbert Folger.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Washington, Dec. 17, 1904.

Capt. and Mrs. Cottman entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Wyoming Saturday evening, Dec. 10. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bleecker and Paymr. and Mrs. Addison.

Lieut. J. P. Morton gave a chafing dish supper on board the U.S.S. Wyoming Dec. 12. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Paymaster Nicholson, Paymaster Mel and Lieutenant Briggs.

Mrs. D. L. Willard of Philadelphia arrived at the yard Dec. 13 and will make an extended visit with Paymr. and Mrs. Addison.

P.A. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy reported at the yard Dec. 16 for duty on U.S.R.S. Philadelphia with additional duty at the yard hospital.

P.A. Paymr. J. D. Barber, U.S.N., reported on Dec. 15 on board the U.S.R.S. Philadelphia for duty as pay officer of that vessel.

Hospital Steward W. F. Crell, U.S.N., was transferred from the torpedo boat Paul Jones to the U.S.R.S. Philadelphia on Dec. 14, having been relieved by Hospital Steward V. H. Peabody.

Surg. W. M. Wheeler, U.S.N., who has been detached from the Philadelphia and granted three months' sick leave, left for his home in South Carolina Dec. 10.

The Albany is to be fitted with operating room for wireless telegraphy and the forecastle will be rigged so that wireless telegraph apparatus can be installed.

Evaporators for the Wyoming lately received from Mare Island are being installed and a new discharge pipe from the auxiliary condenser put in and other small jobs done on the ship by the steam engineering department.

Naval Constr. John D. Beuret reported for duty at the yard Dec. 16, relieving Asst. Naval Constr. H. T. Wright, detached and ordered to report to the commandant of the Pacific Naval District, as assistant to the superintendent contractor at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. Mr. Wright expects to leave for the southern city the latter part of the week. Mrs. Wright, who is visiting with her parents in Greensboro, Ala., will join her husband in San Francisco. Referring to the detachment of Mr. Wright the Bremerton News says: "The yard has never had a firmer friend, and during his three years' assignment here, both he and Mrs. Wright have made firm friends both in and out of the yard. Officers, foremen and workmen alike regret his transfer."

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 26, 1904.

On Saturday afternoon it was snowing quite hard and the 6th Infantry all thought they would see a good "white Christmas" before going to the islands, but all were disappointed, as a horrid drizzle set in and left not a vestige of snow. Christmas day was quite warm.

Many officers and ladies viewed the company dinners on Christmas day. They were all very elaborate and everything one could ask for. Co. C, 6th Inf., and Co. A, Signal Corps, were especially fine, the dinners being exceptional and much labor having been spent in decorating the mess halls in appropriate colors and Christmas greens.

Miss Virginia Atkinson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, is spending the Christmas holidays with her parents. She is attending school in Chicago. The Misses Erwin are home from school in St. Louis to spend the holidays with their parents, Major and Mrs. J. B. Erwin. Capts. P. F. Straub and M. Craig, Lieuts. F. E. Buchan and D. Van Voorhis, left Friday for the Indian Territory where they will spend a week or more hunting. The young son of Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Haskell has entirely recovered from a slight attack of chicken-pox.

On Christmas morning a son was born to the wife of Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, 6th Inf.

Capt. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman entertained the young people on Thursday evening in honor of their sister, Miss Ward. Hearts was the game enjoyed, the first prizes being won by Miss Elise Burbank and Lieut. H. G. Young, the second prizes by Miss Mason and Lieut. W. F. Simpson.

Col. J. W. Duncan has gone East to spend Christmas with his family and his parents.

Many people from the post attended the double wedding of the Misses Brewster in St. Paul's Episcopal church, Leavenworth, last Tuesday evening.

The New Year's ball will be given in Pope hall next Friday evening.

Mrs. W. K. Jones and daughter have returned home after several weeks spent in the East.

The 28th Battery, Field Art., left here last Friday en route to San Francisco. They sail immediately for the Philippines.

The friends of Capt. and Mrs. William Elliott were sorry to bid them farewell last week. Captain Elliott belongs to the Subsistence Department, and has been ordered to Chicago. He was relieved here by Captain Lawton. The Misses Ecker are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Normoyle.

The whist club met last Monday evening with Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Simpson, Gen. and Mrs. Bell entertained at bridge whist on Christmas eve. Egg-nog was served during the evening. Major and Mrs. McCormick entertained at supper and had a Christmas tree for the following guests on Christmas night; it was a very merry and enjoyable affair. Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Col. and Mrs. Loughborough, Major and Mrs. Bundy, Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, and Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson.

Mrs. Omar Bundy entertained at luncheon, followed by cards, on Tuesday afternoon at one o'clock. Euchre was played at ten tables, Mrs. Gordon winning first prize, Mrs. Pitts second prize, and Mrs. Crimmins consolation prize. The whist club will meet this evening with Major and Mrs. McCormick.

The play, "Our Regiment," is being prepared and will be presented by officers and ladies of the post in Pope hall on Jan. 7.

A great deal of attention was attracted by the "Goats'" Christmas tree and many visitors went to

their quarters in Otis hall yesterday to see the tree. The "Anheuser Busch," as they called their tree, was beautifully decorated and contained a present for each "Goat" and their friends.

Lieut. Casper W. Cole, 9th Cav., has gone East on a twenty days' leave. Miss Greening, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Sievert, returned to her home in Canada last week.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 26, 1904.

Never was a present more cheerfully received than that sent to the 23d and 27th Batteries, F.A., by Battery A, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Battery A wrote a letter to Sgt. Major Henry F. Witthack, 12th Battalion, F.A., to say that cigars and tobacco for his battalion had been shipped by the battery. The letter stated that the militiamen highly appreciated the fact that they were brought together at the recent Army maneuvers and that they were glad of the opportunity to know the Regulars. Capt. John Conklin, in command of the 23d Battery, Capt. John E. McMahon, in command of the 27th, and all the officers and men of this battalion, were greatly pleased at the spirit of Capt. F. H. Parker's men and they all desire to express their thanks to the militiamen through the columns of this paper. They hope again to be ordered to a place where they will be able to enjoy the companionship of Battery A, M.V.M. The battalion at this post will reciprocate with a very handsome present.

Col. William M. Wallace, C.O., always on the lookout for the interests of his men, has had a board appointed to look into the matter of the men's laundry. An order had been issued that the laundry, operated by Mr. Gonyea, should be known as the post laundry, that the Q.M. sergeants should look after collection and delivery, and the canteen officer collect the bills, receiving one per cent. for the work. The men did not think that this was fair, fifteen sergeants looking out for this man's interests and the canteen only receiving \$1 for every \$100 collected. The board, of which Major E. E. Gayle, Art. Corps, is president, has asked for estimates from several Burlington laundries and will submit the results to the commanding officer. This arrangement is very satisfactory to the men. At present and heretofore, civilians living in the vicinity have done the soldier's washing for from \$1 to \$1.50 a month, but the increase in the command does not find enough of these people to do the work. We are in sad need of a post laundry, which would be operated by the canteen and the men receive returns from their work. In time no doubt this proposition will be looked into.

Mrs. John E. McMahon's sister, Mrs. Dallas Bache, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. McMahon, left Monday for Columbus, O.

John Henry Davis, the Malay who was arrested on complaint of Lieut. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., for burglary and larceny, had a hearing before U.S. Commissioner George E. Johnson, in Burlington Tuesday morning, plead guilty and will appear before the federal grand jury in February.

An addition to the present quartermaster employees' quarters will soon be built, the new addition to contain a lavatory. The band quarters are also going to have an addition.

A number of Eastern papers, in commenting on the new canteen bill introduced by Senator Proctor, have taken the liberty to tell of its effects at this post, saying that the post has changed from an orderly to a disorderly station, where crime and drunken rows are of almost daily occurrence. These papers do not know what they are writing about, for it has repeatedly been explained that all of these attempted murder and assault stories have been utterly unfounded.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company proposes to install a central telephone office at the administration building, giving the residents of this post trunk lines to Burlington, also connections in the post in the officers' quarters, enlisted men's barracks, and the stables. The plan has found favor with twenty-one officers thus far.

Lieut. Samuel W. Robertson, 15th Cav., left Wednesday for Chicago, to spend a ten days' leave. Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav., left Thursday for West Point, on a fourteen days' leave, and later he will go to Washington and other points.

Sergts. George Fredericks and Ward F. Smith, Troop A, 15th Cav., are planning a pleasant entertainment for the men of the command. Beginning to-night they will make the rounds of the troops in alphabetical order giving phonograph concerts, followed by a musical program, which in turn will be followed by a dance in Troop A's quarters.

Capt. Lawrence S. Miller, Art. Crps, military instructor at the University of Vermont, left Burlington Thursday for Washington to spend the holidays. Lieut. T. D. Barber, U.S.M.C., is visiting with his parents in Burlington. On Thursday he left for a visit to Vergennes, Vt.

Christmas trees and gatherings for the officers' children were held by Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin to-day. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Joseph T. Clarke had a gathering, and in the morning of the same day Mrs. George C. Barnhardt had the children at her home to enjoy her tree. At each house the children spent the time very pleasantly and received handsome presents. An informal hop around the Christmas tree was held in the gymnasium Saturday evening. Music was furnished by the 15th Cavalry orchestra and the officers and ladies who attended thoroughly enjoyed the well-balanced order of sixteen dances.

C. T. Prall, of Detroit, a member of the U.S. Geological Survey, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker, 15th Cav., during the holidays.

Saturday afternoon all of the married officers' of the garrison and the married enlisted men of the post, with their families, gathered at the post gymnasium, where through the efforts of Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., a huge Christmas tree was standing, decorated in the most pleasant fashion with toys and everything that goes to make a Christmas tree what it should be. The 15th Cavalry orchestra rendered appropriate airs. At five p.m. Santa Claus arrived and gladdened the hearts of all the children present by giving them each a suitable gift. This is the first occasion of this kind ever held at this post and Chaplain Brander, Colonel Wallace, and all the officers who helped make this a success, deserve the thanks and gratitude of all who were present.

Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav., left Saturday for New York city, and on Dec. 28 will sail on the steamship Baltic for London. Later he will visit Paris and other points in France, and returning will make a short sojourn in Ireland. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alex Rodgers, 15th Cav., left Friday for Harrisburg, Pa., to spend the holidays. Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, Art. Corps, who is stationed at Fort Strong, Mass., is visiting his parents at Montpelier, Vt. Capt. H. H. Hickok, 15th Cav., who was on duty at the St. Louis Exposition, is expected to return to the garrison to-day with Mrs. Hickok.

Capt. Julian R. Lindsey's plan for the promotion of gallery practice in his troop proved very successful. The first squad, composed of Sergeants Barnett and Olds, Corporals Gutkey and Collins, Privates Murphy, Larson, Benson, Johnson, Cronin, Kittle, and Adkins, made the best score, 194, with a percentage of 76, and will be given a special dinner, furnished by the captain, to-day. Adkins made the best individual score in this squad, 21. The best individual score for the competition was made by Private Taubler, of the third squad, 24. The fourth squad made second best score, 120; percentage, 60.

Several very pretty dinner parties were in progress at this garrison last evening. Col. and Mrs. Wallace entertained Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Leroy Eltinge, Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr., and Lieut. Charles S. Blakely. Major and Mrs. J. C. Gresham and the Misses Gresham had as their guests Major E. E. Gayle, Miss Emily Gayle, Miss Frances Cameron, Lieuts. Milton G.

Holliday, Charles Burnett, Samuel Van Leer, and Scott Baker. Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin's guests were: Chaplain W. W. Brander, Lieuts. F. A. Ruggles, and David M. McKell, and Veterinarian Fred Foster. Capt. and Mrs. Francis J. Koester's guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire, Miss Augusta Gardenhire, Lieuts. L. S. Martin, Warren Dean, Arthur J. Lynch, and Clifton Norton. Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Patrince entertained the Misses Katherine and Louise Gresham; Lieuts. Milton Holliday, and Samuel Van Leer.

Lieut. William C. Gardenhire's sister, Miss Augusta Gardenhire, of Chattanooga, Tenn., arrived at the garrison Saturday from New York city to spend the holidays with Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire.

Colonel Wallace intends having band concerts in the gymnasium on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, for the benefit of the men.

George B. Wells, a most capable and worthy young man of Burlington, has been designated for examination for assistant paymaster in the Navy. All of his friends at this garrison wish him the best of success.

On Friday evening a pickup bowling team, composed of Patrick J. Ginley, 23d Battery, F.A.; Sergt. John J. Darde, Troop D, 15th Cav.; Corp. Charles I. Morse, Troop I, 15th Cav.; Bert Gates, and A. J. Pennington, of Plattsburg, went to Burlington and defeated the members of the Champlain club by two out of three closely-contested games.

Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, General Staff, U.S.A., and his daughters, Louise and Dorothy, are the guests of Miss Fannie Linsley at her home on Orchard Terrace, in Burlington. Miss Louise came from New York city, where she is attending school, and Miss Dorothy from Detroit, where she is pursuing a course of study. Both young ladies will remain during the holidays.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 26, 1904.

The Army and Navy card party was held at the residence of Colonel Hubbell on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Hubbell and Mrs. Perry gave the party and received together. The score cards were decorated in water colors by Miss Hubbell to indicate the Christmas season. Captain Cole, Art. Corps, won the first prize for gentlemen, and Miss Myers the first prize for ladies. The prizes all went to the Army at this meeting for Dr. Ford was successful in capturing the lowest prize. Miss Hubbell was elected secretary and treasurer of the card club.

A hunting party left on Monday morning for three or four days' camping in the woods. The party consisted of Capt. and Mrs. Lyon, Captain Hase, Lieutenant Coward and Mrs. Coward, Lieutenant Andruss and Mrs. Andruss. The weather is delightful for camping.

Asst. Surg. J. L. Taylor, U.S.N., left on Friday to spend the Christmas holidays with his family in Texas. Lieut. and Mrs. Collins left on Friday for their new post in the North. The 9th Company, Coast Artillery, of which Lieutenant Collins has been in command for the greater part of the time for the past two years, presented Mrs. Collins with a beautiful cut glass dish for her table.

Brigadier General Barry, in command of the Department of the Gulf, presented general prisoner Minten with a Christmas present of a pardon. All the companies of this post had fine turkey dinners for Christmas, and the 7th Co., Capt. W. F. Hase in command, had the dining room most beautifully decorated for the occasion.

The event of the week was the football game between Pensacola and Fort Barrancas at Palmetto Beach on Wednesday afternoon. The Pensacola team had played several games during the season, but it was the first time the Barrancas men had played together other than a little practice during the past two weeks. It was, however, a hard fought battle from start to finish, and resulted in no score for either side, although when time was called the ball was with Fort Barrancas and only five yards from the goal line. It was the general opinion that in two minutes more the soldiers would have made a touchdown. The players for Barrancas were Lieutenant Biscoe, captain and quarterback; Sergeant Unger, left half; Sergeant Gibblin, right tackle; Corporal McLaughlin, left guard; Corporal Mack, right half; Private Brown, full back; Private Sellhorn, center; Private Slider, right guard; Private Akins, right tackle; Private Yensel, right end; Private Barfield, left tackle; Private Duszynski, left end. The substitutes were Corporal Johnson, Private Tyler and Bozarth. The umpire was Mr. Cross of Pensacola; referee, Captain Stephens, U.S.A., and timekeeper, Captain Hatch, U.S.A.

CAMP THOMAS.

Camp G. H. Thomas, Ga., Dec. 25, 1904.

Now that the Christmas tide is upon us, we are poorer in pocket though richer, somewhat, in experiences. Some of us were lucky enough to be able to get away on more or less short leaves and enjoy the season with the home people, but they have missed the good times here.

We have several visitors with us at present: Miss Davis, the sister of Mrs. Pearson, Miss Frayser, sister-in-law of Capt. R. B. Powers and Mr. A. L. Kendrick, brother of Lieut. William J. Kendrick, Miss Belle Migneronde, the aunt of Lieut. Charles M. Maigne, has just returned to the United States from an extended trip abroad. She is expected at this post by Lieutenant Maigne a few days after the beginning of the new year. Miss Maria Mueller is staying with Capt. and Mrs. S. R. H. Tompkins. She is a sister of Mrs. Tompkins. Lieut. Archibald F. Comiskey is enjoying ten days' leave in New York. Lieut. H. C. Tatum is on leave in Knoxville, visiting his parents and Lieut. R. S. Bamberger is in Macon, Ga., with a few days leave.

There appears to be something of a matrimonial epidemic playing havoc with the bachelors of the 7th. There will be at least four weddings in this regiment within the next four months and one or two others are threatening.

All drills are suspended for the week between Christmas and New Year, making a very pleasant little break in the routine.

Last week the 7th Cavalry developed a hitherto unknown tragedian in the person of Lieut. H. E. Mann. The elect of Chattanooga gave a society vaudeville for the benefit of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and induced Lieutenant Mann to become a star. Needless to say his histrionic talents were immediately recognized and rewarded by sundry bouquets, tin swords and wooden horses, donated by his brother officers with well directed enthusiasm.

A very enjoyable hop was given by the officers of the 7th on Wednesday night. The hall, in the Administration building was prettily decorated by Sergeant Major Armstrong and a very refreshing punch was concocted—which were both appreciated by those present. The music was furnished by an orchestra from Chattanooga. There was a large attendance. Among those present were Mrs. Jenkins, sister of Capt. Howard W. French, Miss Myra Smartt, of Chattanooga, Miss Flora Loveman and Mr. Loveman.

Lieut. J. C. Rhea has just returned from a visit to his parents in Texas. While there he was unfortunate enough to have his arm fractured by falling with his horse, which had stepped in a hole. The break is doing very well. Lieut. Troup Miller and Mrs. Miller are expected back in a few days from a sick leave. Lieutenant Miller has almost entirely recovered from the ill effects of typhoid fever.

Lieutenants Mann and Maigne were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Herr at a Christmas dinner, which was thoroughly enjoyed. Lieut. J. V. Spring, Jr., Lieut. Louis Brown, Jr., and Lieut. A. F. McLean were guests at various Christmas dinners around the post.

Wednesday, the sharpshooters, marksmen and expert

riflemen were presented with their medals and insignia in the presence of the squadron to which they belonged. Lieut. Col. D. C. Pearson made a brief speech of congratulation, and the medals were given by little Miss Margaret Casteel to the winners in the 3d Squadron and by little Miss Madia Lovell to the winners in the second. The 7th Cavalry Glee Club sang a few patriotic airs, and rendered a nice musical program.

Christmas services were conducted by the chaplain of the 7th, the Rev. Mr. Moose, and many of the enlisted men and officers attended. The choir has been drilled by Lieut. C. A. Bach to quite a high state of proficiency and they sing in a manner highly creditable to their instructor.

Gen. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, retired, now residing at Catoosa Springs, Ga., were the guests of Lieut. D. T. E. Casteel a few days ago. General Baldwin was in command of the 7th Cavalry when he was retired.

Several of the younger officers enjoy the hunting around here. Quails and rabbits are reported very plentiful and some few ducks are shot.

On Christmas day everyone made a round of calls, and in many a house there was a beautiful bowl of egg-nogg, which, with the decorations of holly and mistletoe, expressed the best wishes of the season.

Many of the troops had their mess halls beautifully decorated, while every troop had an elaborate dinner prepared.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1904.

This is vacation week here. All recitations and drills have been suspended until Jan. 3. Many cadets have gone on leave, and also a number of the officers. The weather is most unpropitious for the winter sports of skating, coasting and sleighing, a general thaw having turned the snow into slush, and melted the ice.

The children of the Sunday school and their friends gathered in the cadet chapel last Friday evening for their Christmas entertainment, which was enjoyed equally by the young people and by their friends. An excellent program was rendered and hearty applause testified to the appreciation of the efforts of the little ones. A brightly lighted Christmas tree laden with gifts was the most interesting feature of the entertainment, and the children went home delighted with gifts from its branches appropriate for age and sex of the recipient.

On Saturday evening the interior of Thiayer hall was particularly beautiful in a Christmas setting. Garlands of evergreens and electric lights in colored glass globes decorated the hall, while a Christmas tree brilliant with decorations added to the general effect. The attendance was small, but the dance was one of the most enjoyable of the season. The hall will remain decorated until after the hop on New Year's eve.

Amid all the rejoicing there is always a note of sadness, for the examination before Christmas has resulted fatally for about thirteen cadets, it is said. The fortunate are enjoying their brief holiday.

Among recent visitors have been Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Wade, Mrs. J. H. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. William Holabird, all friends and relatives of cadets. The New Year's eve hop will be well attended as usual. It is always one of the most attractive of the large hops.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., will review the 12th N.Y., Colonel Dyer, in its armory, Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, New York City on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17. Dancing will follow.

Company G, 69th N.Y., will hold a vaudeville entertainment and reception at Tammany Hall on Monday evening, Jan. 23, and the event promises to be highly successful. Professional talent has been secured and the performance will be given under the direction of J. L. Barrie, business manager of the Actor's National Protective Union.

Q.M. Sergt. J. D. Quirk, of the 69th N.G.N.Y., has just had the distinction of being brevetted second lieutenant by the Governor for twenty-five years' service. When not on duty with the regiment he will wear the right, under the law, to wear the uniform of a second lieutenant at military functions. The non-commissioned officers of the regiment have formed an association with the following officers: President, Sergt. George J. Foley; vice-president, Sergt. G. O. Nell; recording secretary, Sergt. Major P. S. McDwyer; treasurer, Band Leader William Bayne; financial secretary, Sergt. A. C. Bamford. There was a regimental drill Wednesday night, Dec. 28, followed by a dance.

The review planned in the 14th N.Y., to be held early in January, is off for the present, as General Henry, who was tendered the review, cannot conveniently name a date owing to pressure of business.

The tug-of-war contest at the open games of the Ninth N.G.N.Y., on Jan. 14, in its armory, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, New York city, will be unusually interesting from the fact that a sailor team will be in the competition. These are the blue jackets from the battleship Texas. A team is also entered by the marines on duty at the Brooklyn Navy yard. The blue-jacket team is composed of W. N. Arnold, G. E. Kenney, W. E. Rosensky, and C. A. Duncan, with A. Pauline and H. Hart as substitutes. On the marine team are H. E. Turner, N. E. Mannell, W. H. Flier, and C. D. Card, with F. R. Youngstan and Corporal Saunter as substitutes.

Colonel Bates of the 71st N.Y., has decided to hold a review of his command on Saturday evening, Feb. 11, at the armory of the 7th by the courtesy of Colonel Appling.

Col. E. E. Britton, A.A.G., 2d Brigade, N.Y., will repeat the lecture he recently gave to the officers of the 23d Regiment before the officers of the 14th Regiment. The subject of this talk is, "The Use of Troops in Civil Disorders, from the Legal and Technical Standpoints." Colonel Britton treated the theme so ably that the fame of his address has spread through the guard. It is said he will be asked to give it in Manhattan.

A committee consisting of Majors William A. Turpin and James T. Ashley and Capt. Sydney Grant, the 13th N.Y., will go to Washington to make arrangements for quarters and subsistence for the 13th during its visit to the Nation's capital on the occasion of the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

Colonel Kline, 14th N.Y., has ordered battalion drills as follows: 3d Battalion, Companies M, K, H and B. Lieut. Colonel Foote, Wednesday, Jan. 4, and Monday, Jan. 9; 2d Battalion, Companies F, C, L and E. Major Mitchell, commanding, Thursday, Jan. 5, and Wednesday, Jan. 11; 1st Battalion, Companies G, I, D and A. Major Garcia, commanding, Fridays, Jan. 6 and 13. The commissioned officers are ordered to assemble for drill and instruction, Saturday, Jan. 7.

Troop C, of New York, on Dec. 28 was reorganized as a squadron of Cavalry, and the troops designated as "Squadron C, Cavalry, National Guard, New York," for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the military forces of the State. The troops will be designated respectively as Troops 4 and 5. The commanding officer of Squadron C will assign the enlisted men of Troop C to duty with Troops 4 and 5 of the squadron in such manner as will best promote the efficiency of the troops. Capt. Charles De Bevoise of the present Troop C will command Squadron C, and 1st Lieuts. James McLeer and Edward McLeer, Jr., and 2d Lieuts. Paul Grout and George J. Morgan, Troop C, are also assigned to duty with Squadron C. 1st Lieut. Charles A. Brown, assistant surgeon, Troop C, is assigned to duty as acting assistant surgeon of the squadron. As soon as possible elections will be held to elect the troop officers. The

commanding officers of the squadron will make nominations for the several staff positions and will appoint and warrant the authorized non-commissioned staff officers. The squadron will be attached to headquarters National Guard.

Major McClellan, of New York, will review the 13th N.Y. in its armory Wednesday evening, Jan. 25. An unusual event has been planned for Thursday evening, Feb. 23, when there will be a joint review and parade in the armory, of the 13th and 23d regiments.

The annual tournament of the Military Athletic League of the United States, will be held at Madison Square Garden, New York city, from May 8 to 13 inclusive.

At the mid-winter games and reception of the 22d N.Y., to be held at the armory on Monday evening, Jan. 16, among the events will be a 600-yard run, handicap, open to members of the Military Athletic League, and a one-mile relay race open to Columbia College. The events open to members of the regiment are: Seventy-yard, 220-yard, 440-yard, 880-yard, one-mile run, two-mile bicycle, and high jump, all handicaps; seventy-yard novice, 660-yard novice, relay race, medley race, and bayonet race.

Adjutant General Bretnall, of New Jersey, has issued an order calling attention to the absolute necessity of a more careful and correct preparation of quarterly and other returns for file. Incomplete and erroneous returns will hereafter be returned to the command from which issued for correction or completion.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor-elect William L. Douglas, of Massachusetts, has made a change of importance on his staff, and has appointed Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, as inspector general instead of adjutant general. General Miles believes he can do better work for the militia of Massachusetts as inspector general, and will fill that position. He does not wish to draw a salary both from the nation and the State, and, after full consideration of the reasons advanced, Mr. Douglas has decided to have him exercise a general supervision over the militia of the State, and for the present also perform the duties of inspector general. The position of inspector general does not carry a salary. This necessitated a slight rearrangement in the staff, and Major William Stopford, 8th Inf., M.V.M., of Salem, who has previously been named for commissary general, will be appointed adjutant general, and Major William B. Emery, of Boston, will be appointed commissary general. The complete staff follows:

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., inspector general. Brig. Gen. William Stopford, adjutant general. Brig. Gen. Charles W. Bartlett, judge advocate general.

Brig. Gen. William H. Devine, surgeon general. Brig. Gen. William B. Emery, commissary general. Col. Charles H. Cole, Jr., inspector general of rifle practice.

Lieut. Col. William C. Cappelle, assistant adjutant general.

Lieut. Cols. Edward H. Gihon, John Perrins, Charles F. Wonsor, Winthrop M. Merrill, Henry L. Kincaide, and Francis T. L. Magurn, assistant inspectors general.

Major Emil Zaeder, assistant quartermaster general. Majors Robert J. Crowley, Daniel W. Packard, Patrick F. O'Keefe, and William L. Mitchell, aides-de-camp.

In a recent order Brig. Gen. Embury P. Clark, of the 1st Brigade, M.V.M., impresses upon all commanding officers the necessity of maintaining a high order of discipline in their commands. Also of holding the full number of schools of instruction allowed by law of their field, staff, and line officers, and will require their battalion commanders to visit the companies of their respective battalions as frequently as is provided for by law, for the purpose of assisting in and supervising the prescribed work. The general also lays down general rules relating to the brigade for the guidance of such officers as are responsible for the theoretical and practical instruction of their commands.

WISCONSIN.

The twenty-second convention of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard will be held in Milwaukee, Monday and Tuesday, January 23 and 24, 1905, at the Hotel Pfister. The following papers will be presented: "Armory Inspections," by Capt. O. E. Lewis; "Property Accountability," by Capt. John Turner; "An Officer's Equipment for the Field," by Col. John G. Salsman, A.A.G.; "Hasty Entrenchments, and Map Reading and Sketching," by Major W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav., U.S.A.; "Athletic Field Day in Camp," by Earl Driver, A.G.D.; "The Lessons of the Maneuvers," by Major D. A. Stearns; "How to Deal with the Regimental Commissary," by Capt. James McCully; "Comments on the Work of the Wisconsin National Guard," by Major C. G. Woodward, A.C., U.S.A.; "Infantry Drill Regulations, Old and New," by Gen. Charles King. Discussions will be had on the following subjects: Shoes for the Enlisted Men, Medals for Rifle Competition, Observations on the Work of Rifle Practice Under Course "C," State Aid in Furnishing Field Equipment for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers' Schools, Legislation. At 1:30 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, the 24th, an exemplification of the new infantry drill regulations will be given by a company of cadets from St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.

Adjutant General Boardman, of Wisconsin, in his annual report for 1904, announces that the strength of the National Guard on June 30 of that year was as follows: Commissioned officers, 202; enlisted men, 2,765; total, 2,967. If every organization was recruited up to the limit permitted by law the total number of officers and men would be 3,097. The organization in all respects is identical to that of the United States Army. Attention is invited to the fact that under the terms of the State laws the military force is limited to forty companies of infantry, one troop of cavalry, and one battery of artillery. General Boardman then calls attention to the fact that if the entire force of the State were called into United States service, the State would be left without military protection. It would seem advisable therefore that the present laws be so amended as to give to the Governor the power to organize a temporary force in such case. The Wisconsin National Guard is now, with the exception of wagons, mules or horses, completely equipped to take the field for any service at any time. All of these military stores and supplies have been drawn from the United States Government with practically no expense to the State."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Governor-elect John McLane, of Milford, announces the following staff:

Major Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, adjutant general, Concord.

Brig. Gen. George D. Waldron, inspector general, Concord.

Brig. Gen. Daniel C. Remich, judge advocate, Littleton.

Brig. Gen. Ernest L. Bell, surgeon general, Woodstock.

Brig. Gen. Frank E. Kaley, commissary general, Milford.

Brig. Gen. William F. Thayer, quartermaster general, Concord.

Cols. Frederick J. Shepard, Clement J. Woodward, William Parker Straw, R. Melvin Foss, George E. Danforth, John H. Bartlett, Edwin C. Bean, and Henry W. Anderson, aides-de-camp.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Greek troops are to receive a new rifle in place of the 11 mm. Gras rifle. The competition is between the Krag-Jorgensen, Mauser, and the 6.5 mm. Mannlicher, model 1903, according to the *Berliner Militär Wochenschrift*. It has also been decided to change the 2.95 in. and 3.42 in. Krupp field guns for new quick-firers of the latest models.

It is stated that the new French submarine X, recently launched at Cherbourg, is one of three experimental vessels in which an attempt is made to combine the advantages and to avoid the disadvantages of submarine and submersible. The three boats are not of the same displacement, X being 168 tons; Z, 202 tons, and Y, 213 tons. X has length, 122.7 ft., beam, 10.23 ft., draught, aft, 7.54 ft. She is to have accumulators for electric motive power when submerged, and gas or vapor engines when on the surface. The exact type of the latter has not yet been decided, says *Le Yacht*, but it is to be of about 220 horse-power, and to give a speed of 10.5 knots.

Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford recently carried out at Gibraltar a gun-layers' competition for the Channel fleet. Six-inch guns were used and two minutes fire was allowed, each at a range commencing at 2,000 yards and ending at 2,600. Strict service conditions were observed, the target being of the ordinary pattern, 30 feet by 20. In all 227 rounds were fired, and the hits numbered 149. The average rounds per minute per gun were 9.45, and the hits per minute per gun were 6.2. One of the guns of the Caesar scored 18 hits in 21 rounds. Other good "records" of the same ship in the first minute of the run were 11 rounds and as many hits, 10 rounds and seven hits, 14 rounds and nine hits, and 9 rounds with the same number of hits.

One hundred and thirty officers of the Russian army are to be detached from their regiments or ships to undergo special courses of instruction at the arms factories, in the construction and care of rifles, telemeters, and bicycles. The courses began at the end of October and will conclude at the end of January, there being four courses at Spandau, three at Erfurt, and one at Danzig. Sixty-three of these officers belong to the infantry, eleven to the cavalry, and twenty-nine to the artillery, while fourteen are naval officers. In Bavaria there will be like courses in February and March, in two series, at the factory at Amberg, which eighty officers will attend.

Captain Devrez, an officer of the French engineers, tells us in the *France Militaire*, that the Germans are experimenting with asphyxiating torches, which he thinks are intended to be used in the attack upon positions, where they may be thrown into casements, confined spaces, or underground positions.

The *Petit Journal* reports that at the gun-range at Brassac, near Antwerp, the trials of a machine gun made in France and firing 180 shots a minute have just been concluded. Five hundred models have just been sent to Russia.

It is said that, under the scheme for redistributing the British army, Canada, Hong Kong, the West Indies and the Straits Settlements will be left to the local forces on the theory that the possession of isolated colonies goes with the command of the sea and without it is useless to attempt to defend them.

Captain della Cerdia, one of the Spanish military attachés with the Manchurian army, has just returned to St. Petersburg, he considering military operations to be impossible during the cold which now prevails. The Russians and Japanese are encamped within one verst of each other's lines. There are constant skirmishes and gun and rifle fire is kept up all day and often all night. But an important battle is impossible, as the movement of troops meets with almost insurmountable difficulties, a cutting wind of great violence prevailing, with extreme cold.

The Austrian military authorities have ordered an ironclad motor-car for the artillery, the armor of which will reach to within an inch of the ground. A revolving cannon, says the *Paris Matin*, is to be placed in the center.

Major John Moore, of the Veterinary Department of the British army, in the course of a recent lecture at the Royal United Service Institution in London, warned his hearers that the horse supply of the British Empire was in danger and that the question of procuring animals for the cavalry would become serious unless care was taken to find new sources to draw upon. He estimates that there are about 80,000,000 horses in the world, of which Europe has 40,000,000, North and South America, 25,000,000; Asia, 11,000,000; Australia, 2,000,000, and Africa, 1,250,000. In the British Empire as a whole, according to Major Moore's estimate, there are only about 8,000,000 horses, and yet for the home supply alone of the army, 20,000 are registered to meet immediate requirements on mobilization, these figures, in Major Moore's opinion, offering an irrefutable argument for providing additional sources of supply. In the discussion following Major Moore's lecture, which was meant as an appeal for Government aid in breeding horses at home and in the colonies. Major Generals Benson and Plummer, of the British army, stated that the subject of encouraging the Canadian authorities to engage in breeding animals adapted to military purposes was under advisement and would probably receive favorable consideration.

The more competent among the Chinese viceroys are, of their own motion, seeking the improvement of the provincial forces. Chung-Chi-tung is now appointing to his own army in Huph province only officers who have graduated from the Wuchang Military Academy, and who have also taken a post-graduate course in the best Japanese schools.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "Major Hautonville Richardson, the well-known trainer and breeder of ambulance dogs, has had an exhibition on Wimbledon Common which went a long way towards establishing the reputation of dogs as useful assistants to army surgeons in the field. His dogs are employed in the German and Russian armies, and some of them were at Liao-Yang, where they were of use in finding wounded men who were lying in the tall millet. They work, no doubt, better where blood has been spilt, their intelligence, sight and hearing being thus supplemented more strongly by scent. The dogs at Wimbledon had not that help. First of all they worked in the open. A number of "wounded" soldiers were placed several hundred yards away, and then the dogs were loosed and told to search. They thereupon ran to and fro till they came upon an apparently injured man, when they would stop beside him for a minute or two and commence to bark. Next they were taken among the gorse bushes, which they carefully ranged until they found more "wounded." The success was the more remarkable because the dogs had been traveling all night, and tracks of pedestrians crossed one another on the common every-

where. It has been found that pure-bred dogs are little better than useless, and cross-breds, with three-parts collie in them, are said to be the best. Dogs trained for this ambulance work are provided with a waterproof canvas saddle with two pockets on either side, in each of which are two triangular bandages. A small flask, containing spirits, for the reviving of those strong enough to help themselves, is fastened to every animal's collar, as well as a bell, the tinkle of which helps as a guide at night."

Major Wimmermann, of the German army, has been sentenced by court-martial to seven months' imprisonment for falsifying reports about the shooting by his men for the Kaiser's prize.

United States Consul General Richard Guenther, Frankfurt, Germany, reports, under date of July 21, that, according to the published statement of the Krupp Works, the total number of persons employed by the firm on April 1, 1904, including 4,190 officials, was 45,289. Of these the cast steel works at Essen employed 25,041; the Gruson Works at Buckau, 3,329; the Germania shipbuilding yard at Kiel, 2,811; the coal mines, 7,877; the iron mines, etc., 6,231 persons.

HE DIDN'T WANT TO ENLIST.

The Brooklyn Eagle publishes this romance, which is certainly amusing even if not accompanied by an affidavit as to the facts.

A number of young men appeared at the Navy yard, Brooklyn, yesterday, for examination for apprenticeships. The line reached far out of the Sands street gate, and as the hour was late the guard ordered the lads to hurry through without the usual individual inquiry as to what might be wanted.

"Heah, sah," he exclaimed. "Give me mah clothes, quick. Ah don't want no work. Ah ain't goin' to enlist. Ah's a Pullman car porter, Ah is."

"What are you doing here?"

"Ah done come to the yard to see what it look like," replied the youth, who said his name was Joe Johnson. "Ah heard that no visitors would be allowed to carry firearms or whiskey, so I'spected you wuz lookin' fo' my razzer."

OVERHEARD.

"Darned if I'm going to change my sword knot and spur straps to-night!"

"Why! Will! aren't you ashamed to talk that way?"

"I'm ashamed of the lack of consideration of the authorities or of their lack of appreciation of the effect of their acts on line officers."

"I got up for reveille and put on khaki, russet shoes, leggings, and campaign hat. At nine o'clock I got ready for guard mount and put on my blue uniform, black shoes and cap, and, as there was no parade yesterday, I had to change my sword knot. Half an hour later I changed back to khaki for drill, and found I had to change my spur straps. Now comes dress parade and the performance has to be gone through again, after which I must take off my boots, put on trousers instead of breeches, and dress like an officer and gentleman for dinner."

"Can't we get out of going to the General's after dinner? It's awful to spend the next three hours just dressing!"

SIMPLEX.

GRADUATES IN THE SECOND INFANTRY.

We have received from the headquarters of the 2d Infantry, U.S.A., a printed list of graduates from the U.S. Military Academy who served as officers of the 2d Infantry, arranged by classes, together with their rank at graduation and the grades they held in the regiment. It is as follows. The figures preceding the names show the class standing:

Class of 1806—4. Auguste Chouteau, ensign.

1807—5. Samuel Noah, ensign, 2d lieut. and 1st lieut.

1811—8. Thomas J. Beall, captain; 10. Gustavus Loomis, major; 13. Hippolite H. Villard, ensign, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 14. John Bliss, ensign, 2d lieut. and 1st lieut.; 15. Henry A. Burchsted, ensign, 2d lieut. and 1st lieut.; 16. Ormond Marsh, 2d lieut. and 1st lieut.

1812—4. Alexander R. Thompson, captain.

1814—30. Hilary Brunot, 3d lieut.

1815—19. Henry Smith, 2d lieut. Q.M. and 1st lieut.; 21. Michael F. Van De Venter, 2d lieut.

1817—4. William M. Graham, major; 17. Ethan A. Hitchcock, colonel.

1820—15. Nicholas J. Cruger, 2d lieut.; 19. George F. Lindsay, 2d lieut.; 27. Edgar S. Hawkins, major.

1821—15. Alexander H. Morton, brevet 2d lieut.; 22. Jason Rogers, brevet 2d lieut.

1822—19. Benjamin H. Wright, 2d lieut.; 28. Francis Lee, colonel; 31. Thompson Morris, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 34. George W. Folger, brevet 2d lieut. and 2d lieut.; 37. John J. Abercrombie, lieut. colonel.

1823—18. Julius J. B. Kingsbury, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 22. Joseph R. Smith, 2d lieut., 1st lieut., adjutant and captain; 23. Hannibal Day, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. captain, major and lieut. colonel; 31. Charles Holt, brevet 2d lieut.; 34. Albert S. Miller, major.

1824—23. William Bloodgood, 2d lieut. and 1st lieut.; 25. Francis D. Newcomb, brevet 2d lieut.; 27. Dixon S. Miles: colonel; 28. Electus Backus, brevet 2d lieut.

1825—20. Washington Seawell, major; 28. William R. Montgomery, major; 29. Henry St. J. Linden (cadet name, J. S. Thompson), brevet 2d lieut.; 32. Gustavus Dorr, brevet 2d lieut.

1826—8. Albert Sidney Johnston, brevet 2d lieut.; 17. Samuel P. Heintzelman, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 27. John M. Berrien, brevet 2d lieut.; 34. James G. Allen, brevet 2d lieut.; 36. Amos B. Eaton, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 39. Silas Casey, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 41. E. Kirby Smith, brevet 2d lieut.

1827—24. Thomas S. Trask, 2d lieut.; 25. Abner R. Hettzel, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 29. Isaac P. Simonton, 2d lieut.; 37. Abraham Van Buren, 2d lieut.

1828—17. James F. Izard, 2d lieut.; 24. William L. E. Morrison, brevet 2d lieut.; 32. James W. Penrose, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain.

1829—17. Sidney Burbank, major and colonel; 32. Antes Snyder, brevet 2d lieut.; 39. Edwin R. Long, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut. and 1st lieut.; 46. Richard B. Screeven, brevet 2d lieut. and 2d lieut.

1830—20. James M. Hill, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and adjutant; 22. Jesse H. Leavenworth, 2d lieut.; 28. John H. K. Burgwin, brevet 2d lieut.; 36. George W. Patton, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut. captain and lieut. colonel; 41. John M. Clendennin, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and adjutant.

1831—15. William Chapman, major; 17. Elbridge G. Eastman, brevet 2d lieut. and 2d lieut.; 31. John G. Harvey, brevet 2d lieut.

1832—27. Jacob Brown, brevet 2d lieut. and 2d lieut.; 34. James V. Bomford, brevet 2d lieut. and 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and adjutant; 29. Isaac R. D. Burnett, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 35. James W. Anderson, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut., adjutant and captain; 38. Thomas Johns, brevet 2d lieut. and 2d lieut.

1834—Richard S. Smith, brevet 2d lieut.

1835—16. Henry L. Kendrick, brevet 2d lieut. and 2d lieut.; 38. Stephen T. Tibbatts, brevet 2d lieut.; 46. John W. Scott, brevet 2d lieut.; 48. Marsena R. Patrick, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain.

1837—30. John M. Harvie, 2d lieut.

1838—40. Justus McKinstry, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain.

1839—30. Edward R. S. Canby, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and adjutant.

1840—20. Bryant P. Tilden, 2d lieut. and 1st lieut.; 25. James N. Caldwell, brevet 2d lieut.; 34. Henry D. Wallen, colonel; 42. John D. Bacon, brevet 2d lieut.

1841—11. Nathaniel Lyon, 2d lieut., 1st lieut., adjutant and captain; 34. Alfred Sully, 2d lieut., 1st lieut., Q.M. and captain; 41. Edward Murray, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 48. Levi Gantt, brevet 2d lieut.

1842—37. Ralph W. Kirkman, brevet 2d lieut.; 42. James W. Schureman, 2d lieut. and 1st lieut.; 47. Eugene E. McLean, brevet 2d lieut.

1843—15. Theodore L. Chadbourne, brevet 2d lieut.

1846—16. Christopher C. Augur, brevet 2d lieut.; 26. Charles S. Hamilton, brevet 2d lieut.; 29. Charles E. Jarvis, 2d lieut. and 1st lieut.; 30. Frederick Steele, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut., adjutant and captain.

1844—11. Simon B. Buckner, brevet 2d lieut.; 12. John Trevitt, brevet 2d lieut.; 17. James I. Woods, 2d lieut.; 19. James M. Henry, 2d lieut.

1845—35. Gordon Granger, brevet 2d lieut.

1846—40. Parmenias T. Turnley, brevet 2d lieut.; 41. David R. Jones, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., adjutant and 1st lieut.; 48. Thomas Easley, 2d lieut.; 49. Nelson H. Davis, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 52. George S. Humphreys, brevet 2d lieut.; 55. William M. Gardner, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 59. George E. Pickett, 2d lieut.

1847—25. Henry B. Hendershot, 2d lieut., 1st lieut.; 26. Tredwell Moore, 2d lieut., and 1st lieut.; 30. Egbert L. Viele, brevet 2d lieut.; 36. John De Russy, 2d lieut.; 37. Edward D. Blake, brevet 2d lieut.

1848—21. William A. Slaughter, brevet 2d lieut.; 22. Robert M. Russell, 2d lieut.; 27. George H. Paige, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and Q.M.; 27. Nathaniel H. McLean, 2d lieut., 1st lieut., adjutant and captain; 31. Ferdinand Paine, 2d lieut.; 32. Thomas D. Johns, 2d lieut.

1849—39. Thomas Wright, 2d lieut. and 1st lieut.; 32. Thomas G. Williams, brevet 2d lieut.; 34. John W. Frazer, brevet 2d lieut., and 2d lieut.; 36. Thomas C. English, 2d lieut., colonel; 38. James P. Roy, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 40. Darius D. Clark, brevet 2d lieut.

1850—30. Austin N. Colcord, brevet 2d lieut., and 2d lieut.; 39. Joseph T. Haile, brevet 2d lieut., and 2d lieut.

1851—27. William H. Morris, brevet 2d lieut., and 2d lieut.; 28. James Curtiss, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., and 1st lieut.; 35. Adolphus F. Bond, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain.

1852—20. Charles B. Woods, colonel; 23. Marshall T. Polk, brevet 2d lieut., and 2d lieut.; 24. Peter T. Swaine, major; 27. John D. O'Connell, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and Q.M.; 28. John Nugen, brevet 2d lieut.; 37. Lyman M. Kellogg, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., and 2d lieut.; 40. John P. Hawkins, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and Q.M.

1853—38. Alfred E. Latimer, 2d lieut., and 1st lieut.; 42. Edmund C. Jones, brevet 2d lieut.; 46. Robert F. Hunter, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., and 1st lieut.

1854—31. John O. Long, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., and 1st lieut.; 35. David P. Hancock, major; 35. Samuel T. Shepard, brevet 2d lieut.; 38. Charles G. Sawtelle, brevet 2d lieut.

1855—19. George D. Ruggles, 2d lieut., 1st lieut., and adjutant; 21. Alfred T. A. Torbet, brevet 2d lieut.

1856—42. James McMillan, brevet 2d lieut., 2d lieut., 1st lieut., adjutant and captain.

1857—32. Joseph S. Conrad, 2d lieut., 1st lieut., and captain; 36. Charles E. Farrand, brevet 2d lieut.

1858—16. Charles G. Harker, brevet 2d lieut.; 25. William G. Robinson, 2d lieut.

1859—16. Allen L. Anderson, brevet 2d lieut.

1860—15. Edward R. Hopkins, brevet 2d lieut.; 27. Salem S. Marsh, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 30. Samuel T. Cushing, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain; 35. William H. Jordan, brevet 2d lieut.

1861—34. John S. Poland, 2d lieut., 1st lieut., Q.M., and captain.

1865—51. Charles Keller, 1st lieut., and captain; 57. Charles E. Moore, 1st lieut.; 68. Charles A. Dempsey, 1st lieut., adjutant, captain and major.

1871—28. Francis W. Mansfield, colonel; 31. William B. Wheeler, 2d lieut., colonel.

1872—6. Frank O. Briggs (cadet name Obadiah F. Briggs), 2d lieut.

1874—16. Edmund K. Webster, 2d lieut., 1st lieut., Q.M., and captain; 21. Charles W. Rowell, 2d lieut., 1st lieut., adjutant and captain; 26. Willis Wittich, 2d lieut., colonel; 28. Alfred Reynolds, 2d lieut., colonel; 37. Marion P. Maus, major.

1876—33. Harry L. Bailey, major.

1878—19. Edward H. Browne, major; 56. John S. Malory, 2d lieut., 1st lieut., adjutant and captain.

1880—33. Harris L. Roberts, captain.

1881—18. Francis J. Kernan, captain and adjutant; 36. Virgil J. Brumback, 2d lieut. and 1st lieut.; 45. Frank B. Andrus, 1st lieut.; 53. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d lieut., 1st lieut. and captain.

1883—50. Omar Bundy, 2d lieut.

1884—16. Frederick L. Palmer, 1st lieut.

1885—31. Michael J. O'Brien, 1st lieut.; 8. Charles H. Muir, 1st lieut., adjutant and captain; 18. Frank De W. Ramsay, 1st lieut.;

DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF MODERN GUNS.

BY DAY ALLEN WILLEY.

A study of the principal types of ordnance in sieges of the Civil War and those with which the warships of Japan are equipped, strikingly shows the enormously greater destructive power of the modern weapon. Although as yet but little data has been received from the military and naval officers detailed by the United States and other governments to observe the results, enough information is available to prove beyond question that the effect of the guns of the larger caliber has been extremely efficient—to say the least.

For the purpose of comparison, two of the most notable sieges of the Civil War may be selected—that which attended the reduction of Fort Pulaski, and that of Charleston, which will always be memorable in the world's war history by reason of its length and the resources of which both sides availed themselves. As is well known, Pulaski surrendered in just two days after its bombardment began. This victory showed beyond question the advantage of land batteries constructed and equipped as were those which engaged in it. It could be considered among the strongest of the fortifications erected in the South, and its location gave it some special advantages. Like a number of other works, its outer walls were faced with brick on each of the five sides, one of which was casemented. The thickness of the walls was 7 1/2 feet, and they extended 25 feet above high water, mounting two tiers of guns. The main work was further protected by a demilune separated from it by a ditch 48 feet wide connected with the usual drawbridges.

The report of the military engineers shows that the brickwork at the time of the siege was in good condition. As its armament included guns as heavy as 12-inch mortars and 10-inch Columbiads (smooth bores), besides a 24-pound Blakely rifle. General Gillmore attacked with batteries which included 13-inch mortars, 10-inch Columbiads, 30-pounder Parrott rifles, and James's converted rifles carrying 84-pound shot. The largest mortars were calculated to be effective at 3,400 yards, the Columbiads at 3,000 yards, and the rifles between 1,650 and 1,700 yards. The projectile for the Parrott guns consisted of a cast iron body reinforced by a brass ring, while that of the James rifle was of nearly an egg-shape and of solid metal. Other projectiles were the Schenckle, composed of a cast iron body, the Hotchkiss, which was iron reinforced by a ring of soft metal and the Sawyer, which differed from the others principally in the fact that it was of the flanged class and the surface covered with a soft metal coating. The charge of explosives ranged from 14 1/2 pounds for the 13-inch mortars to 4 1/2 pounds for the 8-inch guns, while the charge for the various shells ranged from 3 to 8 pounds.

On examining the fort after its surrender it was found that the heaviest James rifle had a penetration in the masonry of 26 inches, the 64-pound 20 inches, the 48-pound 19 inches, while the 30-pounder Parrott actually entered a distance of 18 inches. The Columbiads were also very effective, the larger type forcing a 120 pound round shot to a depth of 13 inches, while the penetration of the other carrying 68-pound projectiles was 11 inches. The engineers calculated that about 111,000 pounds of metal were fired at the breach made during the bombardment, making an opening 30 feet in width. In addition, however, the scarp wall was battered down in front of three casemate piers, and had it not been for the earth backing, the opening would have been fully 50 feet in width. As it was the wall on either side of the bridge was so badly shattered as to be practically worthless for defense.

In the opening attack on Fort Sumter by the ironclads the squadron's heaviest guns were 15-inch Rodman smooth bores, and 8-inch Parrott rifles fired at distances varying from 1,300 yards to 1,700 yards. At this time the work was faced with a wall of brick masonry ranging from 4 1/4 to 5 3/4 feet in thickness. Eight 15-inch shells struck the face. Two of these penetrated the wall to a depth of 31 inches, but did little damage except the penetration itself. Several, however, exploded at the time of impact. This produced the principal damage—the destruction of two embrasures—although in no case was a serious breach made. In addition to the shells five 11-inch shot struck the faces, but beyond the mere penetration, did no other damage. Inside of the work two guns were temporarily disabled.

With the employment of the Gillmore land batteries, however, the siege of Sumter entered upon a new era, for the work had practically made new so far as its defenses were concerned. All of the casemates on the seafront were filled with sand. Then the gorge was reinforced by laying a bed of sand two feet thick on the




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flooring of the compartments in its rear. Upon the sand layers was placed a layer of bales of wet cotton, each bale being separated from the next by two feet of sand. Upon the cotton was piled another layer of sand, then more cotton, etc. The barbette battery was further protected by loose sand and bags of the material while the base of the gorge on the seafront was covered also with bags as well as the western portion of the gorge scarp. In fact, by these plans the masonry itself was rendered of second importance as a defensive material. The rooms filled with sand and cotton were no less than 18 1/2 feet in depth. Consequently the actual defense walls of the fort were increased by this thickness.

The rifle batteries which opened on Sumter at a range varying from 3,400 to 4,500 yards comprised one 300-pounder Parrott, nine 100-pounder, six 200-pounder Parrots, and two 80-pounder Whitworth guns. The projectiles comprised shells fitted with percussion fuses and solid shot. The latter were of cast iron, a quantity being secured which were capped with wrought iron. They were of the conical form used by the rifles in the attack on Fort Pulaski. The powder charge for the smaller Parrots was ten pounds and for the 200-pounders about 25 pounds.

The result of the first day's bombardment settled the question of masonry protection. Although the heaviest Parrott gun was not in action, the parapet of the gorge wall was demolished for more than half its length, the two upper stories of the brick barracks were in ruin and seven guns dismounted through the opening of the casemates protecting them. At the end of the second day merely the concussion caused by the impact of the shot had caused the main wall to crack to the extent of forty feet at a point where it had not been actually hit

while the western barracks had been reduced to debris, a number of casemate arches demolished and the brick covering of the magazines partially destroyed. On the fourth day the 300-pound rifle went into action, throwing an average of two tons of projectiles daily. This period of the bombardment lasted nine days and practically destroyed the entire masonry protection. In one instance a single shot from the 300-pounder cut entirely through a pier of brick and concrete seven feet in thickness. Another shot wrecked four casemates to such an extent that they fell in ruins carrying down their guns and platforms, forming half of a battery.

The siege comprised eleven bombardments, covered 157 days and 116 nights. During this period a conservative estimate places the number of projectiles fired as 46,000, aggregating 3,500 tons in weight, but in just one week, as all authorities agree, the riddled batteries destroyed the fort to such an extent that all of the guns served at this period of the siege were silenced with one or two exceptions and these were unmanned by September 1. The further defense of this fort and its gradual conversion into earthwork with the result that it resisted successfully the gun-fire of the Union batteries until it was evacuated, are too well known to readers of history to require further detail. Sufficient to say that the sand and cotton alone enabled the garrison to hold out for nearly two years.

Experts agree that high efficiency was shown in the artillery service at these sieges cited and others during the Civil War, and that remarkable results were attained but the development of ordnance, even since this period, has been such that it is difficult to give a clear conception of its greater destructive force, due not so much to the size of the projectile, but to the enormous velocity. Had

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the New Ironsides, for example, been equipped with one of the modern six-inch rifles in the initial engagement with Fort Sumter, she could have pierced the thickest portion of its walls at even 2,000 yards range, and then shattered the gun carriage or other obstacles in the interior, with the shell carried. Had such a weapon been mounted on the wall of the fort it could have sunk every armored vessel in the fleet, including the monitors at 2,000 yards range, for at this distance it can penetrate six inches of steel. While the armor of some of the monitors was of greater thickness, it was of iron and so vulnerable as to offer comparatively little resistance. Had the famous Swamp Angel, of Morris Island, been one of these guns, it could have destroyed Charleston piece by piece, though mounted nearly three miles from the heart of the city.

As to the twelve-inch gun of to-day, it is idle to attempt to even speculate on the results it would have accomplished against such defenses as were opposed to the Union military and naval forces. In fact, only recently have we become acquainted with its efficiency through the naval engagements in the East. As readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are aware, the Japanese battleships are principally armed with a twelve-inch rifle of the Elswick model. The captain of the Czarevitch, sunk in the second attempt of the Russian fleet to escape from Port Arthur, is authority for the statement that three twelve-inch shells struck the ship in the space of five minutes. Their combined effect was to destroy the steering gear, injure the signal apparatus so it could not be used, crack one of the hull plates of nine-inch Krupp armor, shatter the bridge, and other portions of the upper works, carry away one of the masts, besides killing the Admiral of the fleet. Before the Czarevitch had been worked beyond the range of her enemies she had lost 210 officers and men killed and sixty wounded, a large number being victims of the three shots referred to. Yet the three which practically put one of the most powerful vessels of the Russian navy out of action were all fired at a range of over five miles, or fully 9,000 yards. As the projectile from the twelve-inch rifle of the Elswick model will penetrate fifteen and one-half inches of armor at a distance of 3,000 yards, the destruction they wrought is not surprising.

As a further indication of the progress made in the United States in the construction of artillery and the manufacture of ammunition, the results, which have been obtained with various calibers of the modern gun, can be compared with the larger sizes in service in the Civil War. The following table gives a very clear idea of this advancement:

	A	B	C	D	E
Tons.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1600	7997
15-in. smooth bore.....	18.7	35	350	1600	7997
11-in. smooth bore.....	7.14	27	166	1602	1300
8-in. M.L.R.	7.76	35	180	1430	2627
9-in. smooth bore.....	4.	10	70	1320	847
100-lb. Parrott.....	4.35	10	100	1080	910
6-in. B.L.R.	8.46	40	100	2900	5838
12-in. B.L.R.	53.4	360	850	2800	46,246

A, weight; B, charge; C, projectile; D, initial velocity ft. per second; E, muzzle energy.

Perhaps the most significant figures of those quoted are the statistics of muzzle energy and weights of projectiles. The twelve-inch type, for example, throws 850 pounds with the enormous muzzle energy of 46,246 tons. The great Rodman—admitted to be the most powerful cast-iron gun ever designed, though of fifteen inches bore, threw but 350 pounds of metal with a muzzle energy of less than 8,000 tons. The six-inch modern rifle and the 100-pounder Parrott, each discharge a shell of the same size, but the latter had a muzzle energy of less than a thousand tons, while the former exerts no less than seven times this force.

CHAFFEE AND WHITSIDE.

In an article in the Washington Evening Star Mr. William E. Curtis relates the following interesting story:

"There was a singular bond of affection between General Chaffee and the late General Whitside. On the morning of the 22d of July, 1861, a lad of nineteen years left his father's farm in the village of Gustavus, in the northern part of Trumbull County, Ohio, for Columbus, to enlist in the 24th Ohio Infantry, which his intimate friend, the son of a neighbor, had already joined. He got as far as Warren, where he was to take the railway cars and was wandering about the streets waiting for his train when his attention was arrested by a flaming poster which represented a Cavalryman in brilliant uniform,

with dripping sword, charging into the ranks of the enemy. While the lad was admiring the picture and his soul was stirred with ardor and ambition a recruiting officer emerged from the adjoining doorway and inquired if he didn't want to enlist. The farmer's boy replied that he was already on his way to Columbus to join the 24th Ohio Volunteers, whereupon the officer described the superior advantages of the Cavalry and the Regular Army. His arguments were convincing, and a few moments later Adna R. Chaffee, now Lieutenant General and Chief of Staff of the military forces of the United States, signed his name to the papers that made him a private in Troop K, of the 6th Regular Cavalry.

"A few days later he was sent with other recruits to Pittsburgh, and there came under the command of Samuel M. Whitside, first sergeant of Troop K, who had enlisted at Carlisle, Pa., in November 1858. A little later Whitside was made sergeant major of the regiment, and then second lieutenant of Troop K, in which the farmer's boy from Gustavus had been advanced to the responsibilities of a corporal. Two years afterward Chaffee was made a second lieutenant also and assigned to Troop I, and the two men served side by side in the same regiment year after year, as second lieutenants, as first lieutenants, as captains and as majors until 1888, when Chaffee was transferred to the 9th Cavalry. All this time their friendship had been unbroken and their affection had grown stronger and no one felt the death of General Whitside more keenly than the comrade of his boyhood days."

BORN.

BARNEY.—At Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. Charles Norton Barney, Med. Dept., U.S.A., a son.

CHURCH.—To the wife of Capt. James Robb Church, at Fort Robinson, Neb., a daughter, Dec. 21, 1904.

JEWELL.—At Biltmore, N.C., Dec. 16, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. James M. Jewell, 14th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Flagg Jewell.

MICKLE.—At Mobile, Ala., to the wife of Capt. William E. Mickle, Jr., 1st Inf., A.N.G., a son, grandson of Adjutant Gen. A. C. Veterans.

SCHINDEL.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 25, 1904, to the wife of Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf., a son.

MARRIED.

COYLE—DODSON.—At Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 21, 1904, Lieut. William R. Coyle, U.S.M.C., and Miss Jane W. Dodson.

KNIGHT—BREWSTER.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 21, 1904, Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Jane G. Brewster.

MACK—BREWSTER.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 21, 1904, Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Edna Stuart Brewster.

MOSELEY—SCHOTTMULLER.—At Manila, P.I., Oct. 30, 1904, Lieut. Robert L. Moseley, Philippine Scouts, and Miss Mae Schottmuller.

NAYLOR—WAGNER.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 27, 1904, Capt. William K. Naylor, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Margaret H. Wagner.

SPEEL—HITCHCOCK.—At Indiana, Pa., Dec. 27, 1904, Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S.N., and Mrs. Virginia-White Hitchcock.

UPSHUR—MUMFORD.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 20, 1904, Lieut. William P. Upshur, U.S.N., and Miss Lucy Taylor Mumford.

VAN NATTA—APPLEBY.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1904, Lieut. Thomas Fraley Van Natta, Jr., 8th U.S. Cav., and Miss Jean Curtis Appleby.

DIED.

BRETT.—At Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1904, Mrs. Brett, mother of Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett, 7th U.S. Cav.

CARTER.—At St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 18, 1904, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, mother of Lieut. J. F. Carter, U.S.N.

COATES.—At New York city, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1904, Mr. Alfred W. Coates, eldest brother of Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Coates, U.S.A., retired.

DANA.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, 1904, at 6:30 a.m., Mrs. Sue Lewis Sandford Dana, wife of Gen. N. J. T. Dana, at her home, 1804 Wyoming avenue, Washington, D.C. Funeral services at the house at 11 o'clock, Tuesday morning, Dec. 27. Interment at Portsmouth, N.H.

FRENCH.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1904, Capt. Howard W. French, U.S.A.

HAYT.—At Dolores, Samar, P.I., Dec. 16, 1904, 2d Lieut. Stephen K. Hayt, Philippine Scouts, in ambuscade by Pampajanes.

RAMSEY.—At Oxford, Md., Dec. 17, 1904, Mrs. Lucie C. Ramsey, widow of the late Dr. William Ramsey, brevet major, U.S.A.

SAWYER.—At Tompkinsville, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1904, Paymaster George Augustus Sawyer, U.S.N., retired.

SCHROEDER.—At Petersville, Md., Dec. 21, 1904, Capt. Henry Belt Schröder, formerly a captain in the U.S. Army, who was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1844, and resigned from the Army in 1861.

SHARP.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, 1904, Mrs. Ille Dent Sharp, widow of Major Alexander Sharp, U.S.A., and mother of Comdr. A. Sharp, U.S.N., Mrs. J. S. Pettit, wife of Lieut. Col. J. S. Pettit, U.S.A., and Mrs. D. E. Nolan, wife of Captain Nolan, 30th U.S. Inf., and sister of the late Mrs. S. G. Grant.

SULLIVAN.—At San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 10, 1904, Mrs. Dan Sullivan, mother of Mrs. Clem, wife of Col. John Lincoln Clem, U.S.A.

WALES.—At Marahul, Mindanao, P.I., Mrs. Mary Rachel Beck Wales, wife of Major Philip Gray Wales, surgeon, U.S. Army, and only daughter of Lieut. Col. William H. Beck, 3d Cav., and Mrs. Beck.

FORT LEAVENWORTH SEWAGE WORKS.

The new sewage purification plant at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., erected under the supervision of Major D. E. McCarthy, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., is now in perfect working order, and marks an important departure in the disposal of sewage, which may lead to its adoption at other posts as well as in cities.

The plant, which cost the Government about \$47,000, is now taking care of more than one million gallons of sewage daily from Fort Leavenworth, and is pouring into the Missouri river at the present time a pure, clear liquid, almost fit to drink as it stands, where formerly the old sewerage system poured a million gallons of poisonous, disease breeding, infected waste into the river 4,400 feet above the water works' intake every day, and yet the plant is working at less than one-fourth its full capacity. Purer water is what both the city and the post will now enjoy and all owing to the unpretentious-looking little plant.

We give the following extracts from a description of the works in the Leavenworth Times:

"In the old corral just south of the main portion of Fort Leavenworth, a ponderous brick chimney rears its noble height of 150 feet above a low square brick building of a single story above the ground. This is all that is visible for the extensive plant.

"The outlet of the pipe empties its mass of foul water and refuse into what is called a sediment tank inside the building. Here the solid matter sinks to the bottom and the liquid flows out over the top of the tank into outlets bearing it to six septic tanks, built entirely of concrete and surrounding the building on the three sides. These tanks are all under ground and quite airtight and dark. Here the sewage remains for a total of about twelve hours being constantly worked upon by what is called the anaerobic bacteria (commonly the bacteriologic theory of darkness) and is considerably cleansed and purified before it is again ready to come to the light of day after a twelve hours' journey through the six tanks.

"From the last septic tank the liquid sewage flows back into the interior of the building and into the so-called dosing tank. Here it accumulates until when it has reached a certain height one of two alternating siphons in the tank discharges a dose of 30,000 gallons into the first contact or filter bed to go through the semi-final purification. This filter bed is some seventy feet square and is covered on top with concrete to keep any air or foul smell from escaping. The beds are, of course, under ground. The bed itself is made up of a four foot thick layer of crushed stone to which cling the millions and billions of bacilli, aerobic, as they are called. The sewage is carried to every inch of the top of the bed in tile pipes through the crevices of which the water seeps out to every portion of the surface. The sewage filters through four feet of crushed stone to the concrete bottom of the bed and is here again taken up by a system of pipes similar to that on the top of the bed and carried off to the next bed below, as the siphon between the two beds discharges.

"Six of these contact beds, three in a row, extend further north from the plant itself. The alternating siphons in the plant discharge doses of 30,000 gallons every fifty minutes, first into the first bed to the right and then to the first bed to the left. After the water has percolated to the bottom of the first vat to the right, it is discharged through a second siphon into the second

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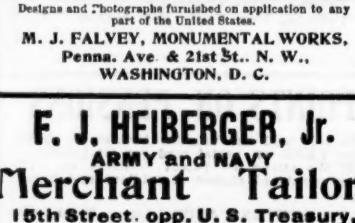
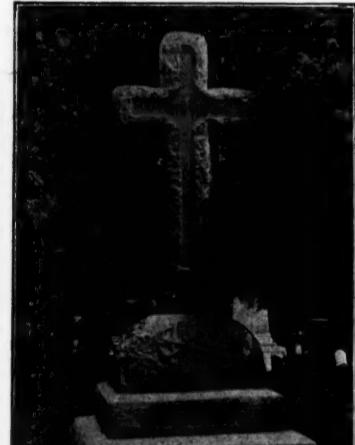
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bed to the right and the contact bed lies empty for twenty-eight minutes taking in air from funnels to be seen above the sod. This air is needed by the aerobic germs. The work of allowing the beds to air out is called resting the bed. In reality it is feeding the hard working germs fresh air to fit them for the next dose of sewage.

"In the meantime, fifty minutes later, the siphon at the end of the first tank to the left has opened allowing the sewage to flow into the second tank to the left and it is resting for the space of twenty-eight minutes. All this is done automatically.

"After the water has percolated through the second bed on the right side in the same manner as through the first the siphon at the end of right bed No. 2 opens and the water flows into the last bed on that side to filter through the mass of stone and germs. Leaving this it flows into the final bed known as the sand filter and after seeping through this last sieve is discharged into One Mile creek as clear as spring water. The three contact or filter beds to the right are independent of the three to the left, so far as any interchange of water goes, yet they work in perfect unison so that there need never be any stop to the eternal flow of sewage. In this way when the water begins to leave bed No. 1 on the right, the alternating siphon begins pouring fresh water into bed No. 1 on the left and by the time the water reaches bed No. 2 on the left, bed No. 2 on the right is already discharging its burden into bed No. 3, and preparing for the rest of twenty-eight minutes. The whole plant is a marvel of scientific and mechanical skill.

"In going over the plant Major McCarthy called the attention of the reporter to the fact that there was not the slightest suggestion of any foul odor in any portion of the plant. Even in the sediment tank where the fresh foul water sewage comes in, powerful ventilators carry off the stench perfectly through the tall chimney and out of the zone where it could cause any inconvenience.

"All solid matter contained in the sewage remains behind either in the sediment vat or in the septic vats from which it is taken as often as necessary by means of a powerful pump. No solid matter ever reaches the contact beds. The water when it strikes them is already clear, but it still wants to be purified by the aerobic germs in the crushed stone. The solid matter is taken from the sediment tank as often as necessary and placed in what is called the sludge pan immediately adjoining the tank where it is cremated without the least trouble. This is only necessary in every fortnight.

"Connected with the purification plant is the crematory, the ovens of which are in the basement under the building itself. The manure, weeds, wet kitchen slops, and all manner of refuse brought in daily in the slop carts is dumped into the ovens through openings in the floor of the building. There are six of these openings, three to the east and three to the west ovens. One day the refuse is dumped into the east oven where it is allowed to dry and the next day it is burned while the west oven is being filled for the refuse of the preceding

day. In this way the refuse of to-day is dried for burning to-morrow by the heat of the refuse of yesterday, being burned to-day."

JAPANESE SOLDIER'S OUTFIT.

Describing the outfit of a Japanese soldier, a specimen of which has been carried to England, the British Medical Journal says:

"One notable feature of all the clothing is that it is apparently made of the best material. The material for the winter clothing appears to be all wool, and in color and warmth reminds one of the brownish Jaeger clothing which is well known.

"In the neat blue parade uniform, jacket or tunic, plain flat brass buttons are used, but in the working kit buttons are done away with as far as possible, fastenings being in nearly all instances carried out by means of flat hooks and eyes. The summer jacket and trousers are of khaki drill; the jacket is perfectly plain, and there are no buttons on any of the garments. A strip of white linen is issued to wind round the neck as a collar inside the tunic. The forage cap, which goes with this uniform is a marvel of lightness. It has a detachable linen cover to be used in summer, from which hangs a linen screen to protect the neck. This screen being made in three parts—a center and two sides—allows the air to pass freely. For all uniforms the trousers are made like riding breeches, fastened by tapes instead of buttons. Putties or gaiters must, of course, be worn with these. The ordinary great-coat is of thick woolen cloth with bone buttons. It has a hood which can be drawn over the head. The free edges of the front, instead of being cut straight, slope outwards below the waist, making the skirt of the coat lap over more completely below; it is thus prevented from gaping in walking, and the legs and knees are protected from rain. The front of the skirt can be buttoned back to allow free movement of the lower limbs for marching in dry weather.

"A mosquito net 'helmet' or head covering, in addition to its value as a preventive of malaria is a great comfort in summer when there are many flies. That issued to the Japanese soldier is made of green netting, stretched on two circles of cane, so as to make a long drum with one end knocked out, into which the head is passed. The two rings of cane are kept apart by a wire spring, which allows the drum to be flattened and buttoned down for carriage.

"The winter tunic and trousers are made plain, like the khaki suit, but are of good woolen cloth.

"The 'cold-proof' winter overcoat is made of thick woolen cloth, it has a large collar covered with fur, which is, of course, inside when the collar is raised. Hanging by cords from the neck are large gloves or mittens. A sheepskin waist-coat, with the wool outside, is also issued for severe weather. It fastens at one side.

"The underclothing is of similar good material to that of the outer garments, a cotton shirt and drawers for summer and a thick-knitted woolen jersey, or sweater, and pants for winter. The ribbed woolen stockings are made without heels, and warm lambswool toe-caps are issued in the coldest weather to wear over the stockings to prevent frost bite. A roll of fine-striped flannel of very good quality and about a yard and a half long is issued to be wound round the abdomen and takes the place of a cholera belt.

"The ordinary army boots give the impression of comfort and durability. The leather of the uppers is good and reasonably soft; the sole is thinned off at the waist, making the boot more flexible in marching. The flat of the sole is studded with iron hobnails, and the toe and heel have brass plates. The boots weigh three pounds. For the temporary use of men with sore feet, the soft native shoe with grass sole is served out.

"The knapsack is of leather with the hair outside, its shape being maintained by a wooden frame. The khaki-colored hemp haversack is divided lengthwise to form two compartments. A useful addition to the slings supporting it from the opposite shoulder is a short strap fixed in the center of the top of the sack with a hook

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to fix on the waist-belt, and thus take off some of the weight from the sling.

"For carrying additional small articles of clothing the soldier has a long sack about nine inches in width and six feet long, open at each end, and stitched across at its center, so as to make two bags. It is worn over one shoulder like a bandolier, the ends being tucked under the waist-belt at the opposite side.

"The water bottle, canteen, and mess tin are of aluminum, the first two being blackened outside; the mess tin fits inside the canteen like a tray. The rice ration is carried in the small grass box shown in front of the mess tin. The copper Chinese camp kettle has double sides; the water poured into the outer jacket is heated by burning charcoal in a small stove in the center of the vessel. With this water can be boiled even in a gale.

"Of the various samples of food the rice ration ready boiled and the biscuits—consisting of wheat and rice flour, with a few grains of millet seed to prevent it from becoming too hard—are specially notable. Vegetables of various kinds—sliced potatoes, carrots, beans, sliced gourd, etc.—are thoroughly dried, thus ensuring preservation and diminished weight. Tea and salt are both in solid cakes or cubes, and various meats and fish are in hermetically-sealed tins. Even fodder for the horse is prepared, like the vegetables for the men, by drying.

"The poles of the stretcher are of bamboo, and the weight, complete, twelve pounds. The supports or runners are particularly ingenious and simple. When the stretcher is folded they double on to the poles, but when it is opened their weight causes them to fall perpendicularly under the framework of the stretcher, and a loose metal ring then slides down and locks them in position. A metal frame at each end of the body of the stretcher supports a cover at a comfortable height above the patient. Each transverse comes in two in the center, and the cover-frames or supports are hinged in the center for folding."

Reverses are reported to have overtaken the French expeditions in the Congo region and the Sultan Senoussi is giving them trouble in their Lake Chad territories.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

D. L. C.—Duncan L. Clinch was born in North Carolina and appointed a 1st lieutenant in the Army from that State, July 1, 1808, and assigned to the 3d Infantry. He was promoted captain, Dec. 31, 1810; lieutenant colonel, 43d Infantry, Aug. 4, 1813; transferred to 4th Infantry, May 17, 1815; colonel, 5th Infantry, April 20, 1819; resigned Sept. 21, 1836. He was appointed a brevet brigadier general, April 20, 1829, for ten years' faithful service in one grade.

B. L.—You can probably find what you want in the "U.S. Government Advertiser," published at Washington, D.C.

L. S. C.—If you care to come into the Army and Navy Journal office, any day from ten to five o'clock, you can look over the various tactics used in the U.S. Army, and you will doubtless find what you want. For information as to the tactics of the crusade period see the standard work on this subject called "Ivanhoe," by Sir Walter Scott.

R. L. B.—You had best write to the Bureau of Elections in Monterey, Cal., for the information you desire.

A. H. asks whether or not the subject of increasing the pay of post quartermaster sergeants will be brought before Congress during the present session, and also such other information as you may be able to give relative to this matter. Answer: This matter will not be taken up with Congress this session.

A. O. M. asks how the gun on the battleship Missouri was being loaded at the time of the accident in Pensacola harbor. Whether the charge was being put in in separate loads or was put in with a shell, loaded in the magazine. Answer: First the projectile was shoved in and then the charges of powder.

A. A. asks if a commissioned officer of the U.S. Army is absent without leave for more than ninety days, how is he dropped from the rolls of the Army. Is he dropped as a deserter, and is he liable to trial as a deserter after he is dropped from the rolls? Answer: He is dropped as a deserter.

B. P. asks: To what transportation a man is entitled who re-enlisted in the Philippine Islands in February, 1902, and who is discharged in February, 1906, for expiration of service. Answer: From place of discharge to place of enlistment. Four cents a mile for all land travel and transportation is paid for all sea travel.

CORPORAL asks: If a soldier serving in his second six months, is entitled to the increased clothing allowance if the new uniform has never been issued him, and on his second six months he is partly furnished with it. It being understood by us that the increased allowances would be for the aid of enlisted men in being furnished with the new. Answer: All enlisted men now receive the same clothing allowance whether the new uniforms are drawn or not.

D. L. B. asks: (1). What organization, if any, has been assigned to relieve Co. B, 9th Inf., at Pekin, China. Answer: None. (2). When will it leave the United States for Pekin? Answer: It is not known. (3). What are the requirements for a man to re-enlist in the organization? Answer: All recruits for service in China are drawn from the regiments in the Philippines.

D. C. H. asks: (1). Can you inform me how soon another examination will be held for candidates for commissions in the U.S. Marine Corps? Answer: Early in February. (2). Who is the quartermaster, U.S.M.C.? Answer: Col. F. L. Denny.

ELIGIBLE asks: Are there any vacancies in the grade of post commissary sergeants, if so, how many? How

many eligibles on the register for appointment? There is one vacancy now and about sixteen on the eligible list.

E. J. A.—Write the Panama Canal Commission, Washington, D.C.

F. E. D. asks whether or not it is legal for a summary court-martial to try and sentence on any Sunday. Answer: See A.R. 967, 1904. A summary court-martial "need not sit on Sunday," but there is no legal prohibition preventing the court sitting on Sunday if thought necessary or expedient.

F. F. asks: Is a man eligible for appointment as park watchman at Washington, D.C., who has served in the U.S. Army for thirteen years? Services honest and faithful. Character excellent on discharges. Discharged a private. Answer: Yes. Apply to Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D.C.

5TH INFANTRY asks whether the blue cloth goods is going to be issued again to the enlisted men of the Army? There are men that get uniforms made by the tailor, but the cloth that is put in it is poor. The dress uniform issued by the Government has good cloth in it but fits very poorly. Why can't the enlisted men of the Army be issued the cloth goods as it was before the new dress uniform was brought out? Is the piping or trimming of the dress uniform changed to white as the chevrons and stripes are? Answer: The issue of clothing materials or unmade garments is not authorized under existing regulations. The number of sizes of uniform clothing has been largely increased and made to correspond with the sizes carried by large commercial firms, thus permitting much greater selection and less necessity for any material alteration of uniforms. The piping of dress coats for Infantry is light blue.

G. B. G. asks: A man wants to take examination for railway mail clerk. He received permission to take Civil Service, but endorsement of Military Secretary read to the effect that permission was granted to take the examination, but not recommending the department commander to recommend the discharge of this man until the expiration of his term of service. He now wants to know, in case he gets appointment before his time expires, whether or no he will be able to obtain his discharge. He is serving in his fourth year continuous service. Answer: Yes, but he may have to purchase his discharge.

H. asks the name of the present commissary steward on the U.S. transport Sheridan. Answer: F. C. Matthews.

H. C. J. writes: I am very anxious to go back in the line, and I wish to know if a Hospital Corps man private can be transferred back to the line in a Cavalry regiment. How shall I go about it? Answer: Put in an official application for transfer through the channel, and it will probably be made.

H. L. M. asks: As to the best officers' weapon for islan and service, Colt 38, Colt automatic, Luger automatic, etc. Answer: This is a matter of opinion. Most officers probably prefer the Colt 38, although some prefer a larger caliber. See report of General Wood, in our issue of Dec. 24, Page 422, last paragraph.

H. S. NAVY asks: (1). In what grade of the Army Hospital Corps would a hospital steward of the Navy, with seven years' service, be allowed to enlist? Answer: He would have to enlist as a private. (2). Would his naval service count in reckoning longevity pay, or for retirement? Answer: No. (3). If the present bill for increase in number of pharmacists in the Navy, passes Congress, would a period of five months as hospital steward in the Volunteer Service during the war, just previous to enlistment in the Navy, be counted in computing total service to make one eligible for examination? Answer: It is not determined, but probably would not be.

H. W. asks: How Sergt. Major Phillip E. Cantlon, junior grade, Art. Corps, stands on the list for sergeant major, senior grade, Art. Corps. Answer: No. 16. How Sergt. H. Winter stands for appointment as sergeant major, junior grade, Art. Corps. Answer: There are now about six or seven vacancies and twenty odd candidates. Winter made 83.4 per cent. on examination, while others made over 90 per cent.

J. D. L. asks authority in answer to "Varilluso" in issue of Dec. 3, 1904. Answer: Authority of the War Department.

J. M. asks: Can a soldier, discharged at Fort McPherson, Ga., re-enlist in recruiting office in Atlanta for Fort Thomas, Ky., receive a three months' furlough as soon as enlisted and report at end of furlough at New York recruiting office for transportation to Fort Thomas? Answer: No.

J. S. C.—Promotion by selection in the Army is limited to general rank. The President may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, select an officer of any rank and make him a general officer, but he cannot take an officer of rank below brigadier general and jump him over the heads of other officers to a higher grade below that of a general officer. This can only be done by special act of Congress.

J. R. S. asks: What date an examination will be held for an applicant to fill a vacancy at the Naval Academy at Annapolis—vacancy made by a graduate from Georgia in the next class. Answer: An examination will be held on the third Tuesday in April, 1905.

J. S. M. asks: (1). Are mates of the Navy entitled to a salute? Answer: No. (2). Are mates entitled to mess with warrant officers, and if so, by what authority? Answer: By authority of custom they mess with warrant officers.

J. W. L. asks: When the 1st Regiment, U.S. Marines, stationed at Cavite, P.I., are to be ordered home. Their two years' service expires Feb. 25, 1905. Answer: As soon as their relief can be sent, which will probably be some time in the spring or summer.

M. J. asks: (1). Has it been definitely determined to have joint Army and Navy maneuvers in 1905? Answer: Yes. (2). If so, when and where? Answer: Chesapeake Bay. (3). How many troops, Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry and Engineers will take part in the maneuvers? Answer: It is not yet determined.

R. R. asks: Pars. No. 6 and 7, G.O. No. 122, A.G.O., Dec. 31, 1902, that "the various distinctive marks given for

excellence in rifle practice," for instance, sharpshooters' insignia, may be worn on all occasions of ceremony in full dress. Does this prohibit me from wearing the same with the dress uniform when not on duty? Answer: Such badges are only authorized under existing orders to be worn with the full dress uniform.

R. O'C. asks: When an enlisted man draws the following named articles of the new uniform is his clothing allowance increased, viz: Dark-blue cap, dress coat, new pattern, collar ornament, breast cords. Answer: No additional allowance would be given in the case. All enlisted men now receive the same allowance, which is based on the money value of the new uniforms whether drawn or not.

S. asks: When will there be a vacancy in the 5th Congressional District of Missouri for West Point and Annapolis? Answer: At Annapolis a vacancy at present; at West Point a vacancy in 1908.

SOLDIER asks: What steps are necessary to get an appointment on the Park Police in Washington, and to whom application should be made. Answer: Apply to the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D.C.

I. P. M. asks: If under the new Army Regulations of 1904, enlisted men, who have passed the preliminary examination for a commission are sent to Fort Leavenworth for study and instruction previous to their competitive examination in May. Answer: No.

R. F. W. asks: A man now in his thirtieth year, and who voluntarily resigned his commission as lieutenant in the Regular Army about a year ago after about one and one-half year's service seeks reappointment as a commissioned officer in the Army. What openings now exist for him in any branch of the Service, and what possibilities exist of such an opening occurring in the increase in the Army now under consideration? Answer: It will take a special act of Congress to give him back his commission. His prior service will count nothing in getting him again in the Army. As far as the appointing power is concerned he stands in exactly the same position as any civilian.

ANNUAL SALE AT "THE LINEN STORE."

We take pleasure in calling attention to the annual sale at "The Linen Store," where exceptional values are now offered in almost every department of this well known establishment. A handsome booklet has been issued, illustrating a number of the articles offered, and showing the reductions which have been made. This booklet will be mailed to anyone free upon request to James McCutcheon & Co., 14 West Twenty-third street, New York city.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

- The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
(a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
(b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
- The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
(a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
(b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
(c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
- The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
(a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.
(b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Denver, Colo.
- The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
(a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
(b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
(a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
(b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
(c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.

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CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assinbin-

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4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, D, and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Myer, Va.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Chickamauga, Ga. Ordered to Philippines. The 2d Squadron will sail May 1, the 1st on June 1, and the 3d on July 1.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas. Ordered to Philippines. The 2d Squadron will sail on March 1, the 3d Squadron on April 1, and the 1st Squadron on July 1, from San Francisco.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Wa. Vie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.

12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail for the United States May 15, and take station at Camp Thomas, Ga. The 1st Squadron will sail June 15, and the 3d Squadron Aug. 15, both taking station at Camp Thomas, Ga.

13th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to the United States, headquarters and 2d Squadron will sail April 15 and take station at Fort Myer, Va. The 1st Squadron will sail on April 15, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron will sail July 15, and take station at Fort Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

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Field Artillery.

Battery and Station. Headquarters and Station. Proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in February.

1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. Will sail for Manila, P.I. I. Dec. 31, 1904. 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 26th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Will sail for Manila, P.I., Dec. 31, 1904. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 31th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 32th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 33th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 34th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 35th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. 36th. Ft. A. Russell, Wyo. 37th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 38th. Ft. Francisco, in February, 1905. 39th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 40th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 41th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 42th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 43th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 44th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 45th. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.) Ft. 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 57th. (Torpedo Co.) Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 58th. (Torpedo Co.) Ft. Monroe, Va. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 60th. (Torpedo Co.) Presidio, Cal. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

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